JUNE, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3290.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1793.

By the ship James, arrived at New-York, we have the following advices.

LONDON, April 13.

STATE PAPERS.

GENERAL DUMOURIER to the FRENCH NATION.

Since the commencement of the Revolution, I have devoted myself to the maintenance of the Liberty and Honour of the Nation.

The services I rendered in the year 1792, are the most memorable. Minister of Foreign Affairs during three months, I elevated and sustained the Dignity of the French Name throughout all Europe; I was calumniated by an odious Cabal, by whom I was charged with having plundered six millions of livres destined for public services. I have proved, that of this sum I did not expend half a million.

Having quitted the career of Politics towards the close of the month of June, I commanded a small army in the Department of the North. This Department I was ordered to quit with my troops, at the very time the Austrians entered in force that part of the Republic. I disobeyed the order, saved the Department, and an attempt was made to come upon me by surprise, for the purpose of conveying me to the Citadel of Metz, where I was to be condemned by a Council of War to suffer death.

On the 28th of August, I took upon me in Champagne, the command of an army of twenty thousand men, weak, and without either discipline or organization. I arrested the progress of eighty thousand Prussians and Hessians, and forced them to retreat, after they had sacrificed one half of their army. I was then the Saviour of France; and then it was the most wicked of men, the opprobrium of Frenchmen—in a word, Marat began to calumniate me without mercy. With a part of the victorious army of Champagne, and some other troops, I entered, on the 5th of November, the Belgic Provinces, where I gained the for ever memorable battle of Jemappe; and after a succession of advantages, entered Leige and Aix-la-Chapelle, towards the close of that month. From that moment my destruction was resolved on; and I have been accused of aspiring, now to the title of Duke of Brant, now to the Stadtholdership, and again to the Dictatorship. To retard and crush my successes, the Minister Pache, supported by the criminal Faction to whom all our evils are to be ascribed, suffered the victorious army to want every thing, and succeeded in disbanding it by famine and nakedness. The consequence was, that more than fifteen thousand men were in the hospital, more than twenty-five thousand deserted through misery and disgust, and upwards of ten thousand horses died of hunger!!!

I transmitted to the National Convention very strenuous remonstrances, which I followed up by repairing in person to Paris to engage the Legislators to apply a remedy to the evil: they did not even condescend to read the four Memorials I delivered. During the twenty six hours I spent at Paris, I heard almost every night bands of pretended Federates demand my head; and calumnies of every description, as well as menaces and insults followed me even into the country house to which I retired.

Having delivered in my resignation, I was retained in the service of my Country, because it was proposed to me to negociate the Suspension of the War against England and Holland which I had conceived as indispensible to the safety of the Netherlands. Whilst I negociated, and that successfully, the National Convention itself hastened to declare War, without making any preparation, and without either power or means for its support.

I was not even advised of this Declaration, and learned it through the medium of the Gazettes only. I hastened to form a small Army of new Troops, who had never fought; and with these Troops, whom confidence rendered invincible, I made myself master of three strong places, and was ready to penetrate into the middle of Holland when I learned the disaster of Aix-la-Chapelle, the raising of the Siege of Maestricht, and the sad Retreat of the Army. By this army I was loudly summoned—I abandoned my Conquests to fly to its succour; and considered that we could be extricated from our difficulties by a speedy success only. I led my Companions in Arms to the Enemy. On the 16th of March, I had a considerable advantage at Tirelemont. On the 18th, I brought the Enemy to a general action; and the centre and right wing, under my charge, were victorious. The left wing, after having attacked imprudently fled. On the 19th, we retreated honourably with the brave men that were left together; for a part of the Army disbanded itself. On the 21st and 22d, we fought with the same courage; and to our firmness was owing the preservation of the remains of an Army which breathes solely for true Liberty, for the reign of the Laws, and for the extinction of Anarchy.

It was then that the Marats, the Robespierres, and the criminal sects of Jacobins of Paris, plotted the fall of the Generals, and more especially of mine. These villains, bribed with the gold of Foreign Power to complete disorganization of the armies, caused almost all the Generals to be arrested. They keep them in the Jails of Paris, to Septemberize them; for thus it is that these monsters have coined a word, to hand down to posterity the remembrance of the horrid massacres of the first six days of September.

Whilst I was employed in re-composing the army, in which employment I laboured night and day, on the 1st of April, yesterday, four commissioners reached me with a decree, purporting that I should be brought to the bar of the Convention itself. The war minister Bournonville (my pupil) was weak enough to accompany them, to succeed me in my command. The persons who were in suite of these perfidious emissaries, informed me themselves, that different groups of assassins, either fugitives from or driven out of my army, were dispersed on the road to kill me before I could reach Paris. I spent several hours in endeavouring to convince the commissioners of the imprudence of this arrest—Nothing could shake their pride; and I therefore arrested the whole of them, to serve me as hostages against the crimes of Paris. I instantly arranged with the Imperialists a suspension of arms, and marched towards the capital, to extinguish, as speedily as possible, the lighted embers of civil war.

My dear countrymen! it is expedient that a true and brave man remove from you the veil which covers all our crimes and misfortunes—In 1789 we made great efforts to obtain Liberty, Equality, and the Sovereignty of the people.—Our principles were consecrated in the declaration of the Rights of Man; and there resulted from the labours of our Legislators, 1st, the declaration, which says that France is and shall remain a monarchy—2dly, a constitution to which we swore fealty in 1789, 90, and 91.

This constitution might, and indeed must have been imperfect; but it ought and might have been believed, that with time and experience its errors would be rectified, and that the necessary strife between the Legislative and Executive powers would establish a wise equilibrium, which would prevent either of these powers from seizing the whole of the authority, and attaining despotism. If the despotism of a single individual is dangerous to Liberty, how much more odious must be that of seven hundred men, many of whom are void of principles, without morals, and who have been able to reach that supremacy by cabals or crimes alone!

Licentiousness and excess soon rendered it impossible to support the yoke of a constitution that gave laws. The tribunes influenced the assembly of representatives, and were themselves awed by the dangerous club of the Jacobins of Paris—The strife between the two powers became at length a daily combat. Then was the equilibrium destroyed, France ceased to have a king; and the victory of the 10th August was soiled by the atrocious crimes of the first day of September.

All the departments, but more especially the wretched city of Paris, were delivered up to pillage, to denunciations, proscriptions, and massacres. No Frenchman, the assassins and their accomplices accepted, had either his property in security! The consternation of slavery was augmented by the clamourous orgies of Villains: Bands of pretended federates ran through and laid waste the departments; and of the seven hundred individuals who composed this despotic and anarchical body, four or five hundred groaned and decreed, and decreed and groaned, exposed to the exterminating sword of the Marats and Robertspierres. It is thus that the unfortunate Louis the sixteenth perished, without a judicial trial, and without a tribunal; and 'tis thus that the decree of the 19th of November has provoked all nations by holding out to them our aid, provided they will consent to disorganize themselves. 'Tis thus that the unjust and impolitic decree of the 15th of December has alienated from us the hearts of the Belgians, has driven us from the Netherlands, and would have brought about the massacree of our whole army by this nation, provoked at our outrages and our crimes, if I had not saved that very army by my Proclamation. 'Tis thus that a decree established the bloody Tribunal which places the lives of the citizens at the mercy of a small number of iniquitous judges, without recourse or appeal to any other Tribunal. 'Tis thus, that during the last month all the Decrees have been marked by the stamp of insatiable avarice, by the blindest pride, and more especially by the desire of maintaining power, by calling to the most important posts of the state no other than daring incapable and criminal men, by driving away or murdering men enlightened and of a high character, and by supporting a phantom of a republic which their errors in administration and in policy, as well as their crimes, had rendered impracticable. These seven hundred individuals despise, detest, calumniate and revile each other; and have already, and that frequently thought of poignarding the one the other. At this moment their blind ambition has impelled them to coalesce afresh; and bold criminality allies itself to feeble virtue, to preserve a power as unjust as it is unsteady. In the mean time, their Committees devour every thing, that of the National Treasury absorbing the public funds, without being able to render any account of the expenditure.

What has this Convention done to maintain the War it has provoked against all the Powers of Europe?

It has disorganized the armies, instead of reinforcing and recruiting the troops of the line and the ancient battalions of National Volunteers, which would have formed a respectable army. Instead of recompensing these brave warriors by promotion and praises, these Legislators have left the battalions incomplete, naked, disarmed, and discontented. In the same way have they treated the excellent cavalry; and the brave French artillery is in the same manner exhausted, abandoned, and in want of every necessary. They, notwithstanding, create new corps, composed of the Satellites of the second of September, and commanded by men who have never served, and who are in no other way to be dreaded, unless by the armies they discharge and disorganize. The Convention sacrifices every thing to these Satellites of tyranny, to these cowardly headloppers. The choice of officers, and that of administrators, are in every particular the same, we see throughout the tyranny which flatters the wicked, because the wicked alone can support tyranny;—And in its pride and its ignorance, this Convention orders the conquest and disorganization of the whole universe: it says to one of its Generals, Go and take Rome—and to another, sally forth and take Spain—to the end that despoiling commissioners, similar to those horrid Roman Proconsuls against whom Cicero declaimed, may be sent thither. In the worst season of the year, it sends the only fleet it possesses into the Mediteranean, to split and founder on the rocks of Sardinia; whilst it exposes the fleets of Brest to the fury of the storms, by sending them in quest of an English fleet that has not yet left its port.

In the mean time, a Civil War spreads through all the departments. Some of the Insurgents are excited by fanaticism, the necessary effect of persecution; others, by an indignation at the tragical and fruitless end of Louis the Sixteenth; and others finally, by the natural principle of resisting persecution.

Arms are every where taken up; murders every where committed; and every where are pecuniary supplies and provisions intercepted. The English foment these troubles; and will, by their succours, supply fuel to them at their pleasure. Soon will every one of our Corsairs disappear on the Ocean; soon will the southern department cease to receive supplies of corn from Italy and Africa, and already have those from the North and from America been intercepted by the squadrons of the enemies. Famine will annex itself to all our other scourges, and the ferocity of our Canibals will but increase with our calamities.

Frenchmen! we have a rallying-point which can stifle the monster of anarchy; 'tis the Constitution we swore to maintain in 1789, 90, and 91. 'Tis the work of a free people; and we shall remain free, and shall recover our glory, by resuming our Constitution.

Let us display our virtues, more especially that of mildness: too much blood has already been spilled. If the monsters by whom we have been disorganized chuse to fly, let us leave them to meet their punishment elsewhere if they do not find it in their own corrupted hearts; but if they wish to support anarchy by new crimes, then shall the army punish them.

In the generosity of the enemies we have so grievously outraged, I have found the security of external peace. Not only do they treat humanely and attentively our wounded, sick, and prisoners, who fall into their hands—and all this in dispite of the calumnies spread by our agitators to render us ferocious—but they engage to suspend their march, not to pass our Frontiers, and to leave to our brave army the termination of all our internal dissentions.

Let the sacred torch of the love of our country awaken in us our virtue and our courage! at the bare name of Constitution, civil war will cease, or can no longer exist unless against certain malevolent men who will no longer be supported by Foreign powers.* These have no hatred to any others among us except our factious criminals, and desire nothing more fervently than to restore their esteem and friendship to a Nation whose errors and anarchy disturb and trouble all Europe. Peace will be the fruit of this resolution; and the troops of the line, as well as the brave national volunteers, who, for the space of a year, have offered themselves as willing sacrifices to liberty, and who abhor anarchy, will repose in the bosom of their families, after having accomplished this noble work.

As to myself I have already made an oath, and I repeat it before the whole Nation, and in the presence of all Europe, that immediately after having effected the safety of my country by the re-establishment of the Constitution, of peace and good order, I shall abandon every public function, and shall seek in solitude the enjoyment of the happiness of my fellow-citizens.

The General in Chief of the French Army,
DUMOURIER.

Baths of St. Amand, April 2, 1793.

The Mareschal Prince of Saxe Cobourg, General in Chief of the armies of his Majesty the Emperor and of the Empire.

TO THE FRENCH.

The General in Chief, Dumourier, has communicated to me his declaration to the French Nation. In it I find the sentiments and principles of a virtuous man, who truly loves his country, and who wishes to put an end to the calamities and anarchy by which it is desolated, by procuring for it the happiness of a Constitution and a wise and permanent government. I know this also to be the unanimous wish of all the sovereigns whom some factious persons have armed against France, and particularly that of his Majesty the Emperor, and his Prussian Majesty.

Filled at this moment with esteem for the bulk of so great and generous a nation, to whom the immutable principles of honour and justice were held sacred, until by the repetition of outrages, disorders and impostures, that part of it has been estranged and corrupted, which, under the mask of humanity and of patriotism, speaks of nothing but Assassinations and Poignards.

Knowing also that this is the wish of all virtuous people in France.

Profoundly penetrated with these great truths, and desiring nothing but the prosperity and glory of a country torn by so many convulsions and misfortunes:

I declare by the present Proclamation, that I will support, by all the force in my power, the generous and beneficient intentions of the general in Chief, Dumourier, and his brave army.

I declare besides, that, having lately fought us on several occasions as a valiant, intrepid and generous enemy, I will join a part of my troops, should general Dumourier desire it, or even all my army, to that of France, to co-operate as friends and companions in arms, worthy of reciprocal esteem, so as to restore to France her constitutional king, the constitution she has chosen, and, as a necessary consequence, the means of perfecting it, if the nation should find it imperfect;—thus to restore to France as well as to the rest of Europe, peace, tranquility and happiness. I therefore declare on my word and honour, that I will not enter the territory of France to make conquests, but simply and purely for the purposes above mentioned.

I further declare upon my word of honour, that should the military operations require one or more fortresses to be given up to my troops, I will keep them merely as a sacred trust; and I engage, in the most express and positive terms, to restore them, as soon as the government which shall be established in France, or the brave general with whom I am about to make a common cause, shall demand such a concession. I also declare, that I will give the most strict orders, and will take the most vigorous and effectual measures, that my troops shall not commit the least disorder; not allowing the smallest exactions or violence, and respecting every where on the territory of France, persons and property. Any one belonging to my army, who shall disobey my orders to this effect, shall be immediately punished with the most ignominous death.

Given at the Head Quarters at Mons, the 5th of April, 1793

THE PRINCE DE COBOURG.

The Mareschal Prince of SAXE-COBOURG, General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of his Majesty the Emperor, and of the Empire, TO THE FRENCH.

The declaration which I made from my head quarters at Mons, dated the 5th April, 1793, is a public testimony of my personal sentiments to restore, as soon as possible, peace and tranquility to Europe. In it I manifested, in a sincere and open manner, my particular desire that the French nation might have a solid and durable government, founded on the unshaken basis of justice and humanity, which might ensure peace to Europe, and happiness to France.

Now that the result of this declaration is so opposite to the effects it ought to have produced, and which proves but too plainly that the sentiments which have dictated it have been misunderstood, it only remains for me to revoke it entirely, and to declare formally that the state of war which subsists between the court of Vienna and the combined powers, and France, is from this moment unhappily renewed.

I find myself, therefore, forced, by the predominating influence of the circumstances which the most guilty men persist in directing to the overthrow and destruction of their country, to annul entirely my former declaration, and to make known, that a state of war so unfortunate, being renewed, I have given the necessary orders for commencing it, in concert with the allied powers, with all the energy and vigor of which victorious enemies are capable.

The cessation of the armistice is the first hostile step that the unfortunate combination of events has forced me to take. There will, therefore, only subsist, of my former

declaration, the inviolable engagements, which I again renew with pleasure, that the most exact discipline will be observed and maintained by my army upon the French territory, and that every breach thereof will be punished with the utmost rigor.

The sincerity and loyalty which at all times have been the principle of my actions, oblige me to give to this new address to the French Nation, all the publicity of which it is susceptible, to leave no doubt of the consequence that may result from it.

Given at the head quarters at Mons, the 9th of April 1793.

THE PRINCE DE COBOURG.

LONDON, April 12.

The operations of Dumourier's army are not known, after his leaving it; it is certainly in a very disunited wretched state, & we shall not be surprised to hear of its having totally disbanded itself. Dumourier was the very life and soul of the cause in which he had embarked; and the French will not find another General of abilities and courage equal to him.

General Dumourier did not propose to remain long at Mons; he had considerable expectations of being able to collect a respectable force of French Royalists in a very short time, and return to some important enterprise.

General Dampierre took the command of Dumourier's army on his leaving it.

As we do not presume to be in the secrets of the Congress, we shall not pretend to determine what is the result of their deliberations; but we have very good reasons to believe, that it has been resolved to prosecute the war into France with the utmost vigour. This we know for certain, that the preparations for embarking our cavalry and other regiments destined for foreign service, were suspended on Monday, but these orders have been recalled, & the most vigorous exertions are now making to get ready their accoutrements, and the transports in which they are to embark. We have not a doubt but a descent on the French coast is meditated, and we think the measure would be attended with the most happy success.

Monsieur, the Regent of France, is returned to the Austrian Netherlands, whither the Duke *de Choiseul* set off from hence on Tuesday last to meet him.

The Prussians have made themselves masters of Spire, a large Imperial city on the Rhine.

In a letter from Angers in France, of a very late date, which came by way of Ostend, it is stated that there have been two actions below Saumur in Britanny, between the Patriots and the Insurgents. In the first action, the Insurgents were defeated; in the second, which took place the next day, they had ample revenge of the National Guards of Angers, whose cannon they took. This success made them masters of the bridges of *Ce*, an important passage over the *Loire*, which opens to them the road to *Anjou*, and gives them the command of the communication between that province and *Poitou*. The bridges of *Ce* are but a short distance from Angers.

When the Commissioners of the Convention were brought before the Prince de Cobourg, Camus, speaking for the rest of his companions in misfortune, said, *J' espere, Monsieur, que vous aurez pour nous les egard's pui sont dus aux representans d'une grande nation*—"I hope, Sir, that you will treat us with the respect due to the Representatives of a great nation." The Prince replied. "*Vous pouvez etre assure que J' aurai pour vous les egard's dus aux assassins de leur Roi.*"—Assure yourselves that I will treat you with all the regard due to the assassins of their King."

Some reports state, that General Bournonville is treated more honorably by Prince Cobourg, than the other Commissioners of the Commission. We are informed that the latter have been sent prisoners to the Castle at Antwerp, and that Bournonville is confined at Brussels. This circumstance, if true, gives a colour to the report that Bournonville and Dumourier had acted in concert, and accounts for the compliments which the latter constantly paid him, particularly in his letter to the Convention on the 12th of March.

The Empress of Russia has sent persons to all the towns through which the Count D'Artois was to pass, with instructions to pay his Royal Highness all the Honors due to his rank, & the interest which her Imperial Majesty takes in the cause of the French Princes.

The game which Dumourier is now playing may afford him some credit, but it will be difficult to say much in favor of a man, whose sentiments and principles of morality are guided by the most inexhaustible ambition.

General Dumourier's letter to General Clairfayt—and his braggadocia letter to the National Assembly will form a fine contrast in history. His conduct, however, in his last act attones for many of his former crimes.

BOSTON, May 29.

This day, at ten o'clock, the legislature of this commonwealth will meet at the state-house, in this town—when the election of the two first magistrates thereof will be declared. These magistrates elect are, his Excellency John Hancock, and his Honour Samuel Adams, Esqrs. who, we learn, are chosen by large majorities.

CAPTURE of ST. PETERS.

On Monday arrived here the brig Two Brothers, captain Rosse, from St. Peters. The commander informs us, that on the 14th instant, a British armament of two frigates, two sloops of war, and a transport, arrived off St. Peters, Newfoundland, and immediately made preparations for landing the marines and troops; who meeting with no resistance, took possession of the island. That on the landing of the troops, captain Rosse cut his cables, and slipt to sea. And that there was one American vessel there, a schooner of this port, captain Barker, and about 20 French fishing vessels. The British squadron was commanded by commodore Affleck---the troops by General Ogilvie.

SPRINGFIELD, May 28.

Extract of a letter from Captain William Eaton, to the commanding officer at the recruiting rendezvous in Bennington, dated Legionville, April 23.

"The legion have been for several days under marching orders. We shall descend the river Ohio next Monday. What may be the object of forming a junction of the army I know not, but conjecture it is to prepare for such operations as may be thought necessary, after the result of the treaty is known.

"Our troops are in good spirits; the aspect of the army is more pleasing than ever before on these waters. We are commanded by a man industrious, vigilant, brave—he would rather fight than leave it alone--I like his arrangements, and so does every subordinate officer. Into whatever scrape the capricious belle of war may lead us, sure I am we shall not extricate ourselves by retreat. Twelve hundred volunteer cavalry from Kentucky, I am told, are to be called into active service, if wanted. Our regulars, by constant practice, have become excellent marksmen. These are all good symptoms."

NEW-YORK, May 31.

By the proceedings of the National Convention, to the 8th of April, which appear in the London Morning Chronicle of April 13, we find that that important body were deliberating with calmness and precision; that individuals are pointed out to be held as hostages for the good treatment, &c. of Bournonville, and the rest of the commissioners, who were absolutely sent prisoners to the enemy by Dumourier; that young Egalite, having joined Dumourier in his traiterous plot, the Duke of Orleans was joined in the proscription of the Capet family; that the prisoners at the temple (late Queen, &c.) had not been molested, as was said in English papers, &c. No bursts of enthusiasm, but firmness and regularity, characterise those proceedings.

Various letters have been received in town by the James, most of which mention a prospect of a speedy peace. This idea, we presume, proceeds from a supposition of a universal crush of the republican plan in France; but as we cannot subscribe to these tenets, we do not expect a speedy peace. Ages will not effectually crush the principle; and if temporally so, it will soon burst out again.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, May 29.

Extract of a letter from Trenton, dated May 24.

"The legislature are now engaged in a supplement to the militia bill, which I am apprehensive, will take up six or eight days. They have not determined whether to choose a Governor this session or next. The eastern members hang back. The houses had a conference yesterday, to determine on the propriety of the measure; but came to no determination. They met again on the same subject this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Should they appoint a Governor this sitting, without a doubt in my breast, Howell will be the man. They have already passed a number of bills, mostly for lotteries and divorcements."

LEXINGTON, (Kentucky) April 13.

We are informed that a party of men under Major Wheatly, who went to the place where the company was defeated in the wilderness on the 26th ult. have returned, and brought in with them the most of the horses and baggage belonging to the party defeated, as also two of the children that were missing. It is supposed some sudden alarm caused the Indians to leave the ground immediately, by means of which the children were preserved. They also found and brought in a child that was taken by the Indians from a company they defeated about the first of March; it had straggled off from their camp, while they were making the attack on the company on the 26th. The children had suffered very much for want of food.

On the 5th instant a large party of Indians fired on six boats coming down the Ohio, but did no other damage than kill one horse.

On the same day, a body of Indians, supposed to be 50, attacked a station on Russel's creek, and continued near 24 hours without effecting any thing, the inhabitants having previous notice of their approach. They killed a man near the station on their advance, into whose body they shot nineteen balls.

April 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cumberland, to his friend in Fayette, dated Nashville, April 8.

"To see the country all in forts, breaking up, leaving their farms, their houses and corn burnt up—is truly distressing. At this time nearly half the country are in forts.

Captain Kenton, with about 34 men, who went up the Ohio, in order to intercept the Indians who took Morgan's Station, fell in with the trail of a party of Indians on the waters of Paint creek, coming into the settlement; he followed them, and at night, observing he was near them, sent forward some spies to discover their fires; unluckily the spies fell in with their camp, and, before they discovered it, the Indians were alarmed by a dog which flew out at the spies—upon which the Indians fired on them; the spies returned the fire; upon hearing the firing, the whole party came up, and the Indians retreated, leaving their baggage, amongst which was a quantity of powder, lead and blankets. Kenton had one man killed. It is supposed two Indians were killed and carried off, from some discoveries that were made the next morning.

On Saturday last the Indians killed two men on the Rolling Fork of Salt river, and tomahawked and scalped another, who was alive on Tuesday last.—Same day they killed a man in Hardin's settlement.

A few days ago the Indians took a boat between Louisville and the mouth of Salt river, bound to Cumberland;—there were three men on board, who made their escape by leaving the boat, and running ashore in a canoe.

WINCHESTER, May 27.

On the 5th inst. a party of Indians, supposed three in number, made an attack on the house of a man by the name of Waggoner, on the west fork of Monongahela, in the county of Harrison; they killed his wife and three children, and carried off three others, two girls about twelve or thirteen years of age, and a small boy. Before the attack on the family, they fired at the man, as he was ploughing in a field, but fortunately missed him.---They carried off most of his household furniture, emptying the beds and taking away the ticks, with almost every other moveable article. The Indians were pursued by the inhabitants, but they were not able to distinguish the trail for any considerable distance.

The frontiers in general expect a very distressing summer, and many families are preparing to leave their homes, for more peaceful situations. The gentleman who favoured us with the foregoing particulars, adds, that the tactics of the federal army seem but badly calculated to repel the subtile inroads of a savage enemy; but it is not doubted, when they are able to meet them in a campaign country, they will then evince the superiority of systematic warfare.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

In the charge delivered on Monday to the Grand Jury of the court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace, for the county of Philadelphia, the President, after mentioning the law respecting riots and affrays, proceeded as follows:

This subject leads me to observe, that the late disturbances in the city and its neighbourhood, arising from quarrels between the French and English seamen, shew the necessity of supporting the civil authority, by strengthening the police. The animosities which ever prevail among the people of nations at war, will naturally break out into acts of violence and outrage, in every country where they meet, if the police of the country is too weak to restrain them. To guard in future against such disorders, this court conceives it necessary and proper to add to the number of constables in the townships of the Northern Liberties and Moyamensing, and district of Southwark, by appointing a number of respectable men to the office, for the special purpose of executing that branch of it which regards them as *conservators of the peace*, and who will not be subjected to any of the ordinary or burthensome duties incident to the office of constable.

Any private person may suppress an affray, and is justifiable in endeavouring to part the combatants, whatever consequences may ensue. But it will be the business of these officers, not only to interfere themselves, but to command the help of others, to arrest and pacify all such who by word or deed go about to break the peace.

Their power will extend to break open doors to suppress an affray, and to imprison those engaged in an affray, until the heat is over. They will also assist the Justices in suppressing riots, and dispersing such unlawful, tumultuous, disorderly assemblies, as evidently endanger the public tranquility. From the vigilance and activity of prudent men, who, in discharge of such a duty, will proceed with firmness and spirit, tempered with moderation, and who cannot fail receiving at all times the most prompt and vigorous support from their fellow citizens, we may hope the public peace will be firmly established and secured, and our government respected.

On Saturday last an elegant entertainment was given at Oeller's hotel, by a number of citizens of Philadelphia, to Citizen Genet, Minister Plenipotentiary from the French republic to the United States.

The frigate l'Ambuscade weighed anchor last Saturday morning, and sailed from this port, supposed on a cruize; but her destination is not known.

The ship Betsey, Captain Reddin, and the schooner Hope, Captain Childs, from Port-au-Prince, in 17 days, have brought away several passengers, who were forced to quit the island in consequence of the late dispute between the commissary from the French Republic, and those inhabitants at Port-au Prince, who had objected to the payment of certain duties demanded on the part of the Republic, and which some of the people alledged ought to be remitted to them, in consequence of the heavy expences they have lately been subjected to in defending themselves against the insurgents. These persons also allege that the government is now in fact, in the hands of the Mulattoes, and that there is no security existing, for people of property.

The West-Indies is swarming with British privateers.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at St. Eustatius, dated May 9.

"The English have met with great success of late; they have taken a great number of French prizes. St. Kitt's has been their place of rendezvous, and there are now ten or twelve of their privateers cruising about this and the adjacent islands."

Captain R. Redding, of the ship Betsey, of New-York, between lat. 22. and 24. spoke his Britannic Majesty's ships Europa of 50, Penelope 36, Pegasus 26, Serpent 20, a cutter of 16, and a privateer of 10 guns, who informed him they were bound to the northward of Bermuda, on a cruise.

HEBREW LANGUAGE.

AT 6 o'clock in the evening, in the Friends Grammar School-room, South Fourth-street, is opened by J. M. RAY, from Edinburgh, lately from Paris, a Hebrew Class, with disquisitions concerning the nature, origin and progress of languages, as in his former practice for a number of years, and also a comparative view of the Eastern, the Western and the Modern Languages, Philosophy, Oratory and Poetry, as the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan, Ethiopic, Arabic, Persian, the Greek and Latin, the English, French, &c. Modern Languages. The French and other Foreigners are taught English in the most speedy method.

N. B. The Hebrew being scientific, describes the nature of things, and displays the true philosophy, astronomy, &c. It is the key to the phraseology of the New Testament as well as the Old, and the Pagan theology and mythology, and all antiquities, and is the easiest language to learn, so that mere English scholars acquire it in a few months.

To be sold at public vendue,

at the Coffee-house in Second street, on the twentieth of this instant (June) between the hours of twelve and one o'clock,

A GROUND-RENT of Six Pounds, lawful money of Pennsylvania, per annum, issuing out of a lot of ground on the north side of Gilbert's alley, between Front and Second-streets, late the estate of Isaac Andrews, deceased, and to be sold pursuant to his last will and testament, by MARK MILLER and THOMAS REDMAN, Executors.

Sixth Month 1st, 1793. †

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, a mulatto boy, named Stephen, about 20 years of age; had on, a white shirt, new ticklenburg trowsers, a blue sailor jacket, shoes with plated buckles; he is much marked with the small-pox, is a short well-set fellow, and has a four countenance; he broke open a trunk and stole two ten dollar bank notes, five Spanish milled dollars, and some small pieces of silver. Whoever takes up said slave, and brings him home to his master, or secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

RICHARD WESCOAT.

Gloucester county, New-Jersey, May 20, 1793. †

TO BE LET,

A LOT, with a compleat stone dwelling-house, in a suitable place for a store or a tradesman of almost any kind; it would be a suitable place for a Cutler, as there is a compleat fall of water before the door, with plenty of water for almost any kind of water-works tilt-hammers and blade-mill may be easily erected, a convenient tan-yard, with a bark-mill worked by water, and many other conveniences if required; the premises are situated within ten miles of the borough of Wilmington, and one mile of Kennet square, in Kennet township, Chester county. Any person applying to the subscriber, living near the place, may view the premises, and know the terms, which will be moderate. Immediate entrance will be given, by

¶ JOB PACKER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Warrington township, Bucks county, on the 9th of May, a chesnut brown HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, far advanced in years, shod all round, both hind feet white, a star in his forehead, and has a short tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN JONES.

By Yesterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 3, 1793.

Further advices by the ship James, from London, and the ship William, from Liverpool.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Tuesday, April 2.

The committee of public safety communicated the correspondence of Dumourier with Bournonville, and the commissioners.

In a letter dated Tournay, March 29, Dumourier answered the commissioners who summoned him to Lisle, "I cannot go to you, at a moment when the enemy is cutting me off from every retreat: at my left is Clairfayt, at Ath is Prince Charles. I will not enter Lisle, but to purge that place of the traitors who infest it. Above all, I consider my head as too precious to be given up to an arbitrary tribunal."

In another letter of the same date, he demands a severe law against the deserters; he deplores the loss of 7 or 8000 men, comprising the garrisons of Breda and Gertruydenberg:—he proposes the brightest rewards to them, if they will assist him to destroy the Convention.

In another letter of the 30th, the General announced to Bournonville that the position of his army was bad—that it would be ruined by desertion, for the volunteers were eager to return to France.

The officers, disgusted with the service, talked of resigning. The troops of the line only were to be depended upon: they only had discipline, and were fit to be opposed to the enemy.

In another of the 31st, from St. Amand, he says he was apprised by an Austrian officer, who came to him to inform him of the capitulation of Breda and Gertruydenburg, that many of his hussars, as well as troops of the line and volunteers, had deserted: 50,000 Germans, Dutch, Prussians, and Hanoverians, threatened the frontier next to Paris. His best soldiers were either dead, wounded, or had deserted—it was pretended to replace them by recruits without arms and without spirit. He was without subsistence. The departments were in consternation;—many differed in opinion, and all were without confidence.

The commissioners wrote to him from Lisle on the same day, to cover that city with a camp of 15,000 men—He represented the impossibility of it.

Wednesday, April 3.

The commissioners wrote from Lisle, that they had set off for the camp of Maulde, to arrest Dumourier; and that Bournonville had taken, on his route, the necessary measures to make a vigorous resistance to the enemy.

Friday, April 5.

The committee of safety, at Lisle, sent a number of pieces, among which was the recital of an officer; he declared that the cannoniers had received sums of money to induce them to come over to the views of Dumourier—that they had kept Bacchanalian orgies in their tents. There was also a letter of young Egalite which tended to prove his guilt.

A letter was read from General Biron, stating that though the snow lay a foot deep on the ground, the enemy had attacked the camp of Braons on the 28th of March. They were vigorously repulsed, their loss must have been considerable, if he might judge from the quantity of blood, of hats, and of fuzils left on the field.

A letter was read from Camot and Sage Senaux the commissioners at Douay. It stated, that Dumourier, with his army, wanted provisions and cattle, and that there was every hope that they would soon abandon him. They had taken a mail that was addressed to him. They assured the Convention, that the frontier would not be attacked.

A letter was read from General Dampierre, written before his nomination to the chief command. Informed of the treason of Dumourier, he had taken extraordinary measures to save the country.

In the evening sitting the plan of a decree was read, for raising an army of 10,000 men, for the defence of Paris; one part of which stated, that no ci-devant nobleman should be admitted to any command in this army. Danton proposed, that, for the defence of all the great cities, there should be a guard, to be paid by the Republic; that the price of bread should be always in proportion to workmens' wages; and that in time of scarcity, the excess should be paid by a tax on persons of larger fortunes.

Saturday, April 6.

A letter was read from the commissioners of the northern army, of which the following is a copy:

Valenciennes, April 4, three o'clock in the afternoon.

"Citizens, our colleagues, yesterday and today many battalions have come in to range themselves under the standard of the republic. The traitor Dumourier was left by the third battalion of Yonne, at Saint Amand. He saved himself by swimming the river.

"We have already sent you several couriers, we do not know whether they reach you or not.

"This instant we learn that the army marches to attack Valenciennes, commanded by the traitor. To avoid all surprise we send you this dispatch by two different routes. We are forming a camp at Famars, but we want camp equipage. The republican army increases every quarter of an hour. The battalions bring few effects with them, because they are obliged to conceal themselves; if they durst avow themselves, the army of Dumourier would speedily be annihilated. We have conferred the command of the army provisionally on General Dampierre, who appears to us every way deserving of it.

"We send you the copy of two letters that we have addressed, the one to General Valence, and the other to General Egalite. We do not know whether our endeavours will be crowned with success, but we assure you that they are dictated by the purest patriotism. We have written to our colleagues at Douay, to engage them to place General Duval at the head of the army of the Pas du Calais.

"At this instant, 5 o'clock in the evening, the army of Dumourier is no more to be seen. We presume it is a false rumour. We harrangue the battalions as they arrive, and we often see tears of joy start from their eyes at their having escaped the toils of the traitor. Several persons have been arrested with uncivic cockades—you may believe that their process was not long.—We have also arrested a Secretary of Dumourier, and he is this moment under examination.

"Six o'clock. They just announce to us that Dumourier has emigrated. The third battalion of Yonne took an oath that they would assassinate every traitor. This oath was their own proper act—it was the product of patriotism. All the neighbouring places are in very good order. You will easily pardon the derangement of our letter. We act and we write in the open air.

(Signed)

BELLEGARDE, COCHEN, and LEQUINIO.
Commissioners of the Convention."

I am informed, said a member of the North, that yesterday three regiments of cavalry, and two of infantry, have abandoned the standard of the traitor; and that between Quemoy and Valenciennes, we have already 30,000 fighting men.

Sunday, April 7.

Sevigny, Aid-de-Camp to General Duval, announced that Devaux, Dumourier's first Aid-de-Camp, was apprehended; and that the 4000 men, whom Mazienfky had led to take possession of Lisle, had all sworn to die in defence of the Republic. A proclamation had been issued to invite all citizens to join these 4000 men, and already numerous legions covered that important part of the frontier.

The sitting being resumed at nine at night, the following letters were read:

Valenciennes, April 5. Eight at night.

"Citizens, our colleagues, our country is saved; the camp of Maulde is disbanding, and almost all coming in to us.

"It is to be hoped, that to-morrow Dumourier will be the General of an army composed of two or three dozen officers, without soldiers or cannon. The first entry of artillery consisted of eighty pieces of cannon, as we have already stated, 500 artillery waggons, 700 gunners, and 700 auxiliaries. It is the heavy artillery of St. Amand. Citizen Sougis, Lieutenant-Colonel of artillery, Sub-Director of the Park, commanded this important portion of our means of defence. Dumourier had sent orders this morning to conduct this artillery to Maulde.

"Half an hour past eight.—We were informed that the treasure in question is re-taken. The light artillery is come in, but we know not the details. The artillery of Maulde is still on the road, but will arrive in a few hours.

The Commissioners add, that if General Ferrand had been less honourable, they must now have been in the power of the enemy, Dumourier having given orders for taking them. The four Commissioners and Bournonville had been carried from Mons to Brussels, and thence to Maestricht. Bournonville, having attempted to resist, had received several wounds with a sabre.

"Nine at night—Dumourier, Valence, and Egalite, the two Thouvenots, and several other officers, the Commissary-General Soliva, and the greater part of the hussars of Bercheny, are gone over to the enemy; all the rest are ours. General Dietmann, who is just come into our office, with several officers and soldiers, assure us of this. Such is the catastrophe of the piece. We have only to replace our camp equipage, and to restore order in this army, disbanded and flocking hither, detachment on detachment; but the intelligence and activity of General Dampierre, whom we have appointed provisionally General in Chief of the division from Valenciennes, will retrieve us from these difficulties.

"Adjutant General Cherin, who was arrested on the 3d by Dumourier's orders, was fortunate enough to elude the guards, and we to possess him still, for he is an active and intelligent patriot.

"We are informed, but not with certainty, that the enemy are marching in two columns against Conde.

(Signed) The Commissioners to the Army of the North.
"C. COCHEN,
"DE BELLEGARDE,
"LEQUINIO.

P. S. "Citizen Becker, Aid-de-Camp to General Dietmann, has just informed us of the arrival of the army of the Ardennes, consisting of twenty battalions, troops of the line and volunteers, with their park of artillery and camp equipage. He tells us that Dumourier passed through the camp about ten in the morning, with Lieutenant-Colonel Delatour and several dragoons, that he called out aloud that the army ought to follow him; that in a little time they should have a King and laws; that they were now in anarchy; and that the Convention kept them in want of all necessaries.

"After the departure of Dumourier, Becker explained to the division that he wished to delude them. The two battalions of Pars began to strike their tents and take possession of the artillery; all the battalions of volunteers followed their example, and marched for Valenciennes; the troops of the line did the same. Becker also ordered to the same place the 56th and 58th regiments, cantoned at St. Amand. Dumourier's head quarters are at an Austrian village to the left of the camp of Maulde."

These accounts were received with the warmest applause.

Marat moved that the wives and children of the Emigrants should be put into safe custody, and answer with their lives for the lives of Bournonville and the four Commissioners. He added, that as there were no proofs against Philip Egalite and Sillery, their character of deputies should be respected, and they should be requested to put themselves in a state of arrest, to convince the people of their innocence.

Decreed, on the motion of Fonfrede, that all the Members of the Bourbon family, without distinction, be kept as hostages for the safety of Bournonville and the Commissioners; and ordered that the Commission of Public Safety point out the place where these hostages shall be kept, except the prisoners in the Temple, who are not to be removed from Paris.

Laclos, Bonnecarrere, and Gouay Darcy, were ordered to be taken into custody on account of their connection with the Orleans family. Sillery is a prisoner at large.

Cambon read a letter from Custine, dated Landau: "Legislators," says he, "I am ordering back to Alsace, all the magazines of provisions and ammunition, not being able to resist the enemy, who, besides 32,000 men that block up Mentz, press on me with 80,000. I can scarcely master a few broken squadrons of cavalry, to oppose to 50,000 in the best order. It is impossible for me to command an army disorganized by the new mode of election which you have decreed. I request as a favour that you will quickly send me a successor. I prefer dying as a soldier, to leading brave men uselessly to slaughter, as a General." The rest of the letter consisted of bitter complaints against Bournonville.

Decreed that Commissioners be sent to Custine's army, and that a new mode of electing officers be prepared.

Philip Egalite sent a letter, desiring to know if it was meant to include him, a representative of the people, in the decree against the Bourbons—"Yes, Yes," was repeated from every part of the Hall.

The National Convention, on the first accounts of Dumourier's conduct, proposed the following address to the Belgic army.

"Dumourier has betrayed his country; that conspirator, for whom your valour has heretofore obtained triumphs, the glory of which he attributed to himself, now only seeks to make you suffer defeats, of which he will let the shame light on you. He attempts to turn against liberty the arms that you took up only against tyranny. What, you, Frenchmen, to threaten your country! You, to march against your friends, your brothers, your wives, and your children! No; you are not capable of that most attrocious of crimes; the champions of liberty cannot all at once have become the wretched satellites of an ambitious villain. Is it not at the voice of your country in danger, that you marched and conquered? Is it not she that still demands your strength and your arms; her sacred voice shall vibrate to the bottom of your hearts; you will recollect your triumphs, and burn to gather fresh laurels. So judge of you the representatives of the nation, whose confidence and esteem you possess. They know you better than the perfidious chief who deceives you, in order to debase and destroy you. His audacious hand has violated the sovereignty of the people, in seizing those its representatives, whom the National Convention had sent to you. His crime is known; he wants to give us a king; his name is devoted to infamy; his head to the scaffold; avenge your glory and your country; give up the traitor; a civic crown is the reward that awaits you. French soldiers, if there could be among you men who did not remain faithful by the horror of treason, let them at least learn to be faithful by the fear of punishment. You are only the advanced guard of the nation; she is whole and entire behind you, ready to protect with her power those who know how to serve her, and to crush with her thunder those who dare to be rebellious.

"The traitor Dumourier has calumniated Paris, to enrage you against that city which has been the cradle, and ought to be the support of freedom. Paris is tranquil, and watches for the security of the Representatives of the people; respects the laws, is ready to march her republican bands; he has represented the National Convention as divided into two factions; he has taken advantage of some debates, which the ardent love of liberty, always jealous, especially in times of revolution, naturally excites among men charged with the interest of a great people. Republican soldiers; it is an act of perfidy on his part, to make you the blind instruments both of the annihilation of the Convention, and re-establishment of royalty: The National Convention is one, as well as the nation; it will maintain the indivisibility of the republic; it rallies round the standard of liberty, and will carry it, if need be, into your ranks; it unanimously takes an oath to die with you, or to exterminate conspirators, tyrants and their followers."

BRUSSELS, April 13.

Letters from Ghent, dated the 11th inst. detail the following particulars respecting the city of Lisle: "The Burgeois seem disposed to open their gates to the Imperial troops. Four commissioners of the convention having presented themselves to engage the citizens to defend the place till the last extremity, received for answer, that it had already suffered too much. It was added, that the commissioners might remain in the city, to give their orders and partake of the dangers. The latter alledged that they had commissions on charge at Dunkirk, and elsewhere; and pursued their journey, leaving the wretched inhabitants in the apprehension of a terrible siege, or to the necessity of a speedy capitulation, to prevent the effusion of blood."

These letters add, that the inhabitants of Lisle. B[illegible] at 45 sous per p[illegible]und; b[illegible] other necessary articles of [illegible]tion.

Sunday, April [illegible]

General Dumourier arrived the night before last. He lodg[illegible] street Ruysbrook.

The Secretary of the ci-divant war committee, one of the provisional representatives of the people, made prisoner about a week since, has been sent to the French frontiers.

Convoys of ammunition for the army of Hainault and Tournay succeed each other without interruption.

CADIZ, March 19.

The order for expelling the French from this city has been put in execution. Above a thousand of that nation, among whom were fifty or sixty concerned in trading houses, many of them of great opulence, have been forced to depart.

It is thought that all the regiments of infantry will be completed in the course of April, when the Spaniards will have an army of 120,000 men on the frontiers.

PARIS, April 10.

JACOBIN CLUB, APRIL 9.

The following letter from the Society at Valenciennes was read, dated April 6th.

"Dumourier yesterday reviewed his troops: he harrangued them---He said that France could not exist without a king; that he would engage soon to place one upon the throne, that he would make Paris, and all the villains contained in that city, return to the duty of obedience, without which 25 millions of men could not exist in society, without cutting each others throats. Dumourier has 30,000 men under his command. The regiments of Auvergne and Royal Vaisseau are, above all, devoted to the cause of that traitor, who seems about to attack Douai."

After this letter was read, Lajouski cried out, "Well, citizens, will you still remain asleep----The enemy are at your gates---rise---or you must perish!--While the Girondins exist, you will never have peace- -Consider now what you must do." "Massacre them," cried the people in the galleries.

A corporal of Custine's army accused that General of ignorance or treachery, and requested that the command of the troops should in future be entrusted only to Sans Culottes.

Lafaye informed the society, that the Marseilles, after disarming all suspicious persons, had thrown them, not into a prison, but into a burying-ground.

LISBON, April 2.

A war with France is at length finally determined on, and the most vigorous preparations are making in every department for immediate hostilities.

An ambassador from the French republic arrived here a few days since, and demanded an audience of the Secretary of State, to present his credentials. After waiting two days, he received directions to quit the kingdom directly. A small party of horse was ordered to conduct him to the frontiers, to preserve him from the fury of the populace, who are so universally exasperated against the French, that had not this precaution been used, he would, without doubt, have fallen a sacrifice to their resentment.

LONDON, April 15.

By yesterday's mail we learn, that eleven sail of English merchantmen have been captured in the Mediterranean; they were principally carried into Marseilles.

The town and citadel of Conde, in French Hainault, is entirely surrounded by the Austrian troops.

Custine's army still continues to be hard pressed by the Prussians. Advices received from Ostend this morning state, that he is retreating as fast as possible into France with his army.

From these advices, however, it would appear, that the intelligence brought by the last mail, of Mentz having surrendered, was unfounded. Such an event, however, may be soon looked for.

M. Egalite, prior to the decree for sending the members of the Bourbon family to Marseilles, was confined, for security, in the prison la Conciergerie.

April 17. By a vessel just arrived from Ostend, we learn that the Austrian troops were within a few hours march of Dunkirk when she sailed, and that it was reported the French troops had previously evacuated the place; it was of course expected to be taken possession of without bloodshed.

It is a curious circumstance, which has not hitherto been noticed, though it may be depended on, that as far back as the middle of January last, 50,000l. stock was purchased for General Dumourier in the English funds: How the General came to be possessed of such a sum in England, or should at that period choose such a security, is not readily accounted for. It is not possible that any of the secret service money for 1793 could form part of this sum.

April 18. The last French journals are silent respecting the reported decapitation of Generals Miranda, Stingen, and Lanoue. That rumour may therefore be considered as without foundation.

TO BE SOLD,
In Pennſbury Manor,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about two hundred acres, ſituate in the Manor of Pennſbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles diſtant from the borough of Briſtol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about twenty-five miles from the latter; from thirty to forty acres whereof has been partly cleared, the reſt woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are ſeveral choice ſprings upon this tract, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at No. 42, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of ſale.

CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.

Alſo for ſale, a Copper Caboofe, two Spy Glaſſes, a Fuſee, two Sea Books, with ſome Maps. Enquire as above.

May 28. 1793.

WANTED,

A NUMBER of ſober induſtrious JOURNEYMEN BLACKSMITHS, of different branches. Good encouragement and conſtant employ will be given to ſuch, by applying to Mr. MICHAEL KITTS, ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

May 27, 1793. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday, the 19th inſtant, living on Sugarland run, Loudoun county, Virginia, a Negro Man, named PHIL, about thirty-two years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, ſquare ſhouldered, ſlim made, remarkably ſo about the hips; he is apt to ſmile when ſpoken to, has a flat noſe, large mouth, thick lips, wrinkled forehead, with ſome ſmall ſcars on it, has the marks of the whip on his back, is a blackſmith by trade, and is acquainted with plantation buſineſs; his clothes were a purple twilled home-made coat, very large for him, fulled and dyed in the family, and is ſpotted by dying, with large yellow gilt buttons, white twilled breeches, not fulled, a ſtriped cotton waiſtcoat, two new oznabrig and one white ſhirt, a new ſcarlet waiſtcoat, new drab overalls, his ſhoes have ſoals nailed on, with ſundry other clothes. He has a bag with him. It is ſuppoſed he has a paſs (as he was taken up in January, 1792, in Maryland, Frederick county, Tom's creek Hundred, Head of Monocaſy, and then had a paſs, and went by the name of George Hick.) I will pay the above reward, and, if brought home, reaſonable charges.

JAMES COLEMAN.

March 23, 1793. *

Six Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Sadſoury townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 17th inſtant, a certain Samuel Mehary, an Apprentice, about five feet nine inches high, ſtraight long fair hair, well built, about ſeventeen years of age, by trade a miller; had on and took with him, two linen ſhirts, a home-made new coat, dark purple, with ſix buttons on each cuff, a ſtriped cotton pattern jacket, corduroy trowſers, two pair blue woolen ſtockings, one pair of coarſe ſhoes, tied with thongs, one ſuperfine white coat half worn, is a good Engliſh ſcholar, and capable of attending a merchant mill, and is an ingenious ſtout youth. Whoever takes up ſaid apppentice, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

DAVID STERRET.

March the 25th, 1793.

All maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to harbour him, or take him off. tf

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 16th inſtant, a light bay HORSE, about fourteen and an half hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and ſome white ſpots on his breaſt, four years old; he is a natural trotter, and moves well, with a long dock.—Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his property, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, with all reaſonable charges paid, or SIX DOLLARS for either, by

EDWARD WORSTALL.

May 18, 1793. *

WAS ſtolen, on the night of the 16th of April, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Pencader hundred, New-Caſtle county, and ſtate of Delaware, near to the Buck tavern, a Bay MARE, heavy with colt, chaved with the geers, about 14 hands high, one of her hind feet white, and her withers grown over with white hairs, 4 or 5 years old this graſs, a natural trotter. Any perſon taking up ſaid Mare and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Four Dollars, or Eight Eight Dollars for the Mare and conviction of the thief, and reaſonable expences, paid by

ROBERT SMITH.

May 22, 1793. ‡

TAKEN up at the Spring-Houſe, on the 15th of this inſtant, a ſmall brown MARE, three years old. The owner, by applying to the ſubſcriber, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.

WILLIAM PRESTON.

Montgomery county, May 27, 1793. *

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 12th inſtant, a Negro Man, who calls himſelf Jeffery Butcher, 24 years of age; about 5 feet 11 inches high, ſtraight in his carriage, a pleaſant countenance, ſhews his teeth when he laughs; had on and took with him, one new ſtriped nankeen coat of a greeniſh colour; one half worn green do, one browniſh do. one new pair of nankeen breeches, one new yellow jacket, bound with green ribband; one half worn red caliminco do. two pair trowſers, one of top-ſail duck; ſeveral pair of cotton ſtockings, one pair of pumps and one pair of ſhoes, with large plated buckles; two hats, one almoſt new. He has been ſeen along the wharves of Philadelphia, and is ſuppoſed to have endeavoured to get on board ſome veſſel, or elſe concealed in ſome free negro's houſe, until an opportunity offers. Therefore, all captains of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour him at their peril; if the above negro will return to his maſter, he ſhall be uſed as formerly, which was with the utmoſt lenity. The above reward will be given to any perſon or perſons who will ſecure him, ſo that his maſter ſhall have him again.

JOHN ODENHEIMER.

N. B. He has money with him, and will probably dchange his cloaths.

Cheſter, Auguſt 21, 1792.

BY ELISHA LAWRENCE, ESQUIRE, Vice-Preſident, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief in and over the ſtate of New-Jerſey, and territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the ſame,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Proclamation of the Preſident of the United States of America, dated the twenty-ſecond day of April laſt, has been officially communicated to me, repreſenting that a ſtate of war exiſts between Auſtria, Pruſſia, Sardinia, Great-Britain, and the United Netherlands, of the one part, and France on the other, declaring the diſpoſition of the United States to obſerve a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers, and exhorting and warning the citizens of the United States carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatſoever, which may, in any manner, tend to contravene the ſame: And whereas it is the duty of this ſtate, as a conſtituent member of the Union, to obſerve that friendly and impartial conduct towards the belligerent powers, which by the ſaid Proclamation is declared to be the diſpoſition of the United States, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the honourable the Privy Council of this ſtate, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby requiring the citizens of this ſtate carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatſoever, which may, in any manner, tend to contravene ſuch diſpoſition; and enjoining all the officers thereof, according to the duties of their reſpective ſtations, to be vigilant and active in preventing any violation of injunctions ſo intereſting to the proſperity of the United States: And I do, by theſe preſents, further require the officers of the different ports within this ſtate, to report to me, from time to time, the arrival, ſituation, and time deſtined for the departure of all ſhips of war, or other armed or prize veſſels, belonging to any of the belligerent powers, to the end that ſuch meaſures may be purſued, as ſhall be neceſſary to maintain tranquility in the harbours of this ſtate, and manifeſt the ſtricteſt impartiality towards the ſaid powers.

IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand, and cauſed the Seal at Arms, to be affixed, at Trenton, the ſixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, and of the independence of the ſaid ſtate the ſeventeenth.

ELISHA LAWRENCE.

By the Vice-Preſident.

BOWES REED, Secretary.

At the CARD MANUFACTORY, No. 59 North Front-ſtreet,

Webſter, Adgate & White

Have conſtantly for ſale, a large aſſortment of every kind of Cotton, Wool and Tow CARDS, and all kinds of manufacturing and machine CARDS, cheap, and of a ſuperior quality.

Alſo, NAILS for lathing, ſhingling and caſks, much approved of, both for their cheapneſs and goodneſs of quality.

Iron Wire of all ſizes, Gun-flints, Marbled Paper and Waſhing Mills, on the moſt approved conſtruction.

Alſo, a quantity of well aſſorted Stone-ware. tf.

To be ſold at private ſale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with ſeveral ſtreams of water, and remarkably fine ſprings, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the beſt of timber. There is on this farm a commodious houſe, ſuitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, ſeveral meſſuages, barns, coach-houſe, ſtables, ſpring-houſe and griſt-mill, within three miles of navigation for ſhallops and flats, ſix miles from the borough of Briſtol, and four from Newtown; bounded weſterly by Neſhaminy creek. This eſtate was formerly the ſeat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county. February 5, 1793. tf.

WHEREAS WILLIAM HESS, late of Forks townſhip, Northampton county, has ſold to the ſubſcribers a Plantation, and a certain ſhare of a fiſhery on the river Lehigh, for which they have given bonds to the ſaid Heſs, in part payment for the ſum of eight hundred and ſix pounds, payable as follow, viz. fifty pounds on the 27th day of November next, fifty pounds on the 27th day of May, 1794, and fifty pounds yearly on the 27th of May, to the year 1807, and the remaining fifty-ſix pounds on the 27th of May, 1808; and whereas the ſaid William Heſs has not fulfilled the contract on his part, the ſubſcribers therefore give public notice to all perſons, to take no aſſignment on any of of ſaid bonds, as they are determined not to pay any of them until the ſaid William Heſs has fulfilled his contract, or they are compelled by law.

JACOB EYERLY jun.
NICHOLAS KRAEMER.

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Manheim townſhip, Lancaſter county, two miles from the borough of Lancaſter, on the 30th of April laſt, an indented ſervant man, named MARTIN LIEBERKNECHT, a native of Switzerland, near forty years of age, about five feet ten inches high, ſtrong built, has dark brown hair, and brown eyes. Had on when he went away, a new, round wool hat, a half worn aſh coloured home-made cloath coat, a buckſkin jacket, which has been widened by another patch of buckſkin fixed in the forepart, a pair of half worn buckſkin breeches, a pair of old blue woolen knit ſtockings, a pair of ſtrong ſhoes, almoſt new, with double ſoals, and a pair of copper or braſs buckels,

Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his ſaid maſter, or ſecures him in any gail, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by

PHILIP DIETRICT.

May 3d, 1793. *

CAME, on the 11th inſtant, into the ſubſctiber's yard, a bald faced ſorrel MARE. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay reaſonable charges, and take her away.

HENRY GEYER.

Hanover townſhip, Montgomery county, May 15, 1793. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ALEXANDER MAJOR, late of Gwynedd townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, Yeoman, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, in order for payment.

JOSEPH M'CLEAN, } Executors.
ROBERT LOLLER, }

And likewiſe, all perſons indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE ADAM SNYDER, late of Gwynedd townſhip aforeſaid, Yeoman, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to brig them in, properly atteſted, in order for payment.

ROBERT LOLLER, Executor.

May 7, 1793. †

GRIFFITH OWEN,
CLOCK-MAKER,

No. 73, north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, between Second-ſtreet and Moravian alley,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he ſtill continues to carry on the Clock-making buſineſs, in all its various branches: thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on having their commands executed with the utmoſt neatneſs and diſpatch; he has now on hand, ready finiſhed, three or four Clocks, with caſes, which he will diſpoſe of reaſonably for caſh; and as he is determined to keep a conſtant ſopply of thoſe articles, he flatters himſelf that it will always be in his power to comply with any orders he may receive. The neatneſs of his work, and the promptitude of the execution, he hopes will merit the attention of the public.

N. B. Mr. JACOB CARVER carries on the Watch-making buſineſs at the ſame place.

May 13, 1793. †

WATCHES.

A LARGE and very elegant aſſortment of warranted WATCHES, imported in the Pigou, from London, and for ſale, by ISAAC PRICE, Clock and Watch-maker, north Market-ſtreet, No. 79, oppoſite to Strawberry alley, and at the ſhop of ROBERT LESLIE and ISAAC PRICE, north Market-ſtreet, No. 187, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, conſiſting of capped watches of a ſuperior quality, ladies' enamelled and plain gilt ditto, and ſilver watches, from five to three guineas price. A ſuitable abatement will be made to purchaſers by the quantity.

Alſo, Elegant CHAINS, SEALS, &c.

May 13, 1793. ‡

WANTED,

TWO families, who can furniſh 4 or more girls, from 12 years old upwards, to work in a paper-mill. Such families, who can produce a good recommendation, will be accommodated with a good convenient houſe and garden, clear of rent, and employment for their children at generous wages. Apply to Trumans and Longſtroth, No. 38, North Second-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia, or at their mill in Moreland townſhip, on the Pennepack, about 3 or 4 miles below the old York road, at either of which places the market prices will be given, for Clean Linen and Cotton Rags and Old Ropes. ‡ May 13.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, with brick Meſſuage thereon, ſituate at the north-eaſt corner of Vine and Second-ſtreets, in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia. It is a good ſtand for public buſineſs, and is capable of great improvement. For terms of ſale, which will be made eaſy, and further particulars, apply to PETER THOMPSON, and SON, Conveyancers, No. 34, Saſſafras-ſtreet. ¶ tf.

March 29. 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of James Dilworth, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Briſtol, and county of Philaladelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, weſt of Fourth-ſtreet. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, and county aforeſaid; who deſire thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make ſpeedy payment and prevent trouble; alſo thoſe who may have any demands, to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and } Execut.
ISAIAH WORRELL, }

1ſt month 28, 1793. tf.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, No. 23 in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, has juſt received by the late arrivals from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Hull, and is now opening a general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Which he will diſpoſe of wholeſale or retail for caſh or the uſual credit, viz.

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye-pans and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; bliſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and ſauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated ſhoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving-boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſhears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling-pieces, gun-locks; coal-fifters; curry-combs and brufhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights in ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and ragſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons, &c. braſs and iron wire; huntſmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell metal kettles; braſs and iron table chafing-diſhes; ditto; braſs locks, cocks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; ſaddlers ſtraining-irons, girth, diaper and ſtraining-web, ſadded and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup-irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; curriers knives and ſteels; bar lead, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades; ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron tea-kettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, faſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine twine; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hempſeed, with many other articles not enumerated. t f.

Philadelphia, 4 mo. 26, 1793.

WANTED,

TWO or three active young Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the White and Black-ſmiths buſineſs. Enquire of the printers of the Pennſylvania Gazette.

N. B. None but ſuch as can be well recommended need apply.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1793.

Wrought Iron Cheſts

Made and ſold by

JOHN WUCHERER,

Near the Bank of North-America, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia;

Where gentlemen may be accomodated with the above mentioned article of any ſize, of the beſt quality.

He alſo performs moſt other kinds of

Black and White Smiths Work,

On the ſhorteſt notice, and on reaſonable terms. tbetf.

April 29,

Harriſburgh Mail-Stage

STARTS every Wedneſday, from Mr. Henry Eply's, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and arrives at Harriſburgh on the Saturday morning following——ſtarts from Mr. Crabb's. innkeepar, Harriſburgh, on Monday, and arrives on Wedneſday at Philadelphia.

☞ The READING STAGE ſtarts from Reading, at Mr. John Witman's, innkeeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tueſday morning; then ſtarts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid,

by the public's humble ſervant,

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3291.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1793.

An ACT *for the regulation of the Militia of the common-wealth of Pennſylvania.*

(Continued from No. 3289.)

Sect. XXII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the Inſpector ſhall forthwith after the marching of any part of the Militia, call to his aſſiſtance two reputable citizens, one of whom ſhall be a Juſtice of the peace, to ſit at the moſt convenient place for the inhabitants of their reſpective diſtricts, notice having been given of ſuch place in the written or printed ſummons of every militia man ſo called out, and ſhall there hear and determine all appeals that may be made by the perſons thinking themſelves aggrieved by any thing done in purſuance of this act: and they are hereby authoriſed and required to grant ſuch relief to ſuch appellant as to them ſhall appear juſt and reaſonable, (in conſideration of ſuch inability of body, as, in the opinion of the court, renders him incapable of performing military duty) or of unavoidable abſence from the brigade in which he ſhall reſide; and each of the ſaid reputable citizens, before they ſhall ſit on the ſaid appeal, ſhall take the following oath, or affirmation, viz. That he will hear and impartially determine on the caſes of appeal, that may be laid before him, agreeably to law, and according to the beſt of his knowledge; which oath or affirmation, the Inſpector is hereby empowered to adminiſter; and the ſaid Juſtice and citizen ſhall have and receive from the ſaid Inſpector the ſum of one dollar each, for every day they ſit on the ſaid appeals; and the ſaid Inſpector and Juſtice of the peace ſhall each keep a ſeparate record of the proceedings of ſuch courts of appeals, and if any delinquent, whoſe appeal ſhall have been determined againſt him; ſhall not pay his fine within five days after ſuch determination, the Inſpector ſhall and may proceed to levy the ſaid fine, in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Sect. XXIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the commanding officers of the ſeveral regiments ſhall attend at the place of rendezvous of the marching claſs or claſſes, and the commanding officers of the marching claſs or claſſes, are hereby required, then and there, to deliver to the commanding officer of the regiment, a muſter roll of all thoſe who attend, and proceed to perform their then required tour of duty, under the penalty of fifty dollars, which return or muſter roll ſhall be tranſmitted by the ſaid commanding officer of the regiment, within five days after marching, under the penalty of fifty dollars, to the Inſpector of the brigade to which they reſpectively belong.

Sect. XXIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the following articles, rules and regulations ſhall be thoſe by which the militia ſhall be governed.

Article I. If any field or other commiſſioned officer, at any regimental review, or on any other occaſion, when the regiment or company to which he may belong, or in which he holds a command, is paraded in arms, ſhall appear, miſbehave or demean himſelf in an un-officer like manner, he ſhall, for ſuch offence, be caſhiered or puniſhed by fine, at the diſcretion of a general Court Martial, as the caſe may require, in any ſum not exceeding ſixty dollars; and if any non-commiſſioned officer or private, ſhall on any occaſion of parading the company to which he belongs, appear with his arms and accoutrements in an unfit condition, or be drunk, or ſhall diſobey orders, or uſe any reproachful or abuſive language to his officers, or any of them, or ſhall quarrel himſelf, or promote any quarrel among his fellow ſoldiers, he ſhall be diſarmed and put under guard, by order of the commanding officer preſent, until the company is diſmiſſed, and ſhall be fined at the diſcretion of a regimental court martial, in any ſum not exceeding four dollars, nor leſs than one dollar.

Article II. If the Lieutenant-Colonel or commanding officer of any regiment, ſhall neglect or refuſe to give orders for aſſembling his regiment, at the times appointed by this law, or at the direction of the Inſpector of the brigade to which he belongs, when the ſaid Inſpector is thereto commanded by the governor, or in caſe of an invaſion of the city or county to which ſuch regiment belongs, he ſhall be caſhiered and puniſhed by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, at the diſcretion of a general court martial; and if a commiſſioned officer of any company, ſhall on any occaſion neglect or refuſe to give orders for aſſembling the company to which he belongs, or any part thereof, at the diſcretion of the Lieutenant-Colonel or commanding officer of the regiment to which ſuch company belongs, he ſhall be caſhiered and puniſhed by fine, not exceeding ſixty dollars, at the diſcretion of a regimental court martial; and a non commiſſioned officer offending in ſuch caſe, ſhall be fined at the diſcretion of a regimental court martial, in any ſum not exceeding twenty dollars.

Article III. If any Captain or commanding officer of a company ſhall refuſe or neglect to make out a liſt of the perſons noticed to perform any tour of duty, and ſend or convey the ſame to the Lieutenant-Colonel or commanding officer of the regiment to which ſuch company may belong, for ſuch neglect or refuſal, he ſhall be caſhiered or fined at the diſcretion of a regimental court martial, in any ſum not exceeding forty dollars.

Article IV. If any militia man ſhall deſert, while he is on a tour of duty, he ſhall be fined twenty-four dollars for every ſuch offence, if a non commiſſioned officer he ſhall be degraded and placed in the ranks.

Article V. Every general court martial ſhall conſiſt of thirteen members, all of whom ſhall be commiſſioned officers, and of ſuch rank as the caſe may require, and theſe thirteen ſhall chooſe a Preſident out of their number, who ſhall be a field officer.

Article VI. Every regimental court martial ſhall be compoſed of five members, all commiſſioned officers, who are to chooſe one of their members a Preſident, not under the rank of a captain.

Article VII. In any court martial, not leſs than two thirds of the members muſt agree in every ſentence for inflicting any puniſhment, otherwiſe the perſon charged ſhall be acquitted.

Article VIII. The Preſident of each and every court martial, whether general or regimental, ſhall require all witneſſes, in order to the trial of offenders, to declare, on oath or affirmation, that the evidence they ſhall give, is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and the members of all ſuch courts ſhall take an oath or affirmation, which the Preſident is required to adminiſter to them, that they will give judgment with impartiality.

Article IX. All members of any militia, called as witneſſes in any caſe, before a court martial, who ſhall refuſe to attend and give evidence, ſhall be cenſured or fined at the diſcretion of the court.

Article X. No officer or private man, being charged with tranſgreſſing theſe rules, ſhall be ſuffered to do duty in the regiment, company or troop to which he belongs, until he has had his trial by a court martial, and every perſon ſo charged ſhall be tried as ſoon as a court martial can conveniently be aſſembled.

Article XI. If any officer or private man ſhall think himſelf injured by his Lieutenant-Colonel or the commanding officer of the regiment, and ſhall upon due application made to him, be refuſed redreſs, he may complain to the Brigadier-General, who ſhall direct the Inſpector of the brigade, to ſummon a general court martial, that juſtice may be done.

Article XII. If any inferior officer, or private man, ſhall think himſelf injured by his captain or other ſuperior in the regiment, troop or company to which he belongs, he may complain to the commanding officer of the regiment, who ſhall ſummon a regimental court martial, for doing juſtice according to the nature of the caſe.

Article XIII. No penalty ſhall be inflicted at the diſcretion of a court martial, other than degrading, caſhiering or fining.

Article XIV. The commanding officer of the militia, for the time being, ſhall have full power of pardoning or mitigating any cenſures or penalties ordered to be inflicted on any private or non-commiſſioned officer, for the breach of any of theſe articles, by a general court martial, and every offender convicted as aforeſaid by any regimental court martial, may be pardoned, or have the penalty mitigated by the Lieutenant-Colonel or commanding officer of the regiment, excepting only where ſuch cenſures or penalties are directed as ſatisfaction for injuries received by one officer or private man from another, but in caſe of officers, ſuch ſentence to be approved by the commander in chief, or the neareſt general officer of the militia, who are reſpectively empowered to pardon or mitigate ſuch ſentence, or diſapprove of the ſame.

Article XV. The militia, on the days of exerciſe, may be detained under arms, on duty, in the field, any time not exceeding ſix hours, provided they are not kept above three hours under arms at any one time, without allowing them a proper time to refreſh themſelves.

Article XVI. No company or regiment ſhall meet at a tavern on any of the days of exerciſe, nor ſhall march to any tavern before they are diſcharged, and any perſon who ſhall bring any kind of ſpirituous liquors to ſuch place of training, ſhall forfeit ſuch liquors ſo brought, for the uſe of the poor belonging to the ward, diſtrict, or townſhip where ſuch offender lives.

Article XVII. All fines that ſhall be incurred, by any breach of theſe rules, ſhall be paid into the hands of the Inſpectors of the brigades to which the offenders belong, or to ſuch perſon or perſons as he ſhall appoint and make known in general or brigade orders, as his agents or attornies to receive the ſame, within three weeks after they become due; but in caſe of neglect or refuſal to pay any of the ſaid fines, the ſaid Inſpector ſhall cauſe the ſame to be collected and levied in manner herein after mentioned.

Article XVIII. The rules of diſcipline approved and eſtabliſhed by Congreſs, in their reſolution of the twenty-ninth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, ſhall be the rules of diſcipline to be obſerved by the militia throughout this ſtate, except ſuch deviations from ſaid rules as may be rendered neceſſary by the requiſitions of this act, or ſome other unavoidable circumſtances; it ſhall be the duty of the commanding officer, at every muſter, whether byregiment or ſingle company, to cauſe the militia to be exerciſed and trained, agreeably to the ſaid rules of diſcipline.

Article XIX. The militia of this ſtate, whilſt in the actual ſervice of the United States, ſhall be ſubject to the ſame rules and regulations as the federal army, provided that upon any tranſgreſſion or offence of a militia man, whether officer or private, againſt the rules and regulations of the federal army, the cauſe ſhall be tried and determined by a court martial of the militia of this ſtate, and that it ſhall be in the power of the Governor, or in caſe of his abſence, of the commanding officer of the militia, to mitigate, ſuſpend or pardon any puniſhment to which any militia man may be ſentenced by a general court-martial.

Sect. XXV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That no civil proceſs ſhall be ſerved on any commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officer or private, at any regimental review or training of any company, or while going to or returning from the place of ſuch review or training.

Sect. XXVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That for the purpoſe of collecting and levying the fines that ſhall be incurred, as well for non-attendance on days of exerciſe, as for neglect of performing tours of duty, and alſo all ſuch fines as ſhall be impoſed by courts martial, on perſons belonging to their reſpective brigades, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Brigade-Inſpectors to appoint one or more proper perſons by warrant, under their reſpective hands and ſeals, to be collectors of the ſaid fines, and the ſaid collectors, by virtue of the ſaid warrants, ſhall be authoriſed and empowered to call on every delinquent that ſhall be named in the liſts to be furniſhed to them by the ſaid Inſpectors, and demand payment of the ſaid fines, and of five per centum on the amount thereof, for their trouble in collecting the ſame, and on neglect or refuſal of ſuch payment, then the ſaid collectors ſhall proceed to levy the ſaid fines, with coſts equal to thoſe received by conſtables or ſheriffs in ſimilar caſes, by diſtreſs irrepreviable and ſale of the offender's goods and chattels, lands and tenements, in like manner, and with like effect, as the collectors of taxes may or can do, by virtue of any law or laws of this commonwealth; *Provided*, That in the caſe of ſeizure of lands or tenements, the ſame notice ſhall be given, previous to the ſale thereof, as is required in caſe of land ſold by a ſheriff, by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, and no proceſs ſhall iſſue, to ſtay the execution of ſuch warrant, unleſs in the caſe of ſeizure of real eſtates. *Provided always*, That if any perſon ſhall think himſelf aggrieved in the ſeizure of his lands and tenements, he may enter an appeal before the Judges of the next court of Common Pleas, for the proper county, and on the parties giving ſufficient ſecurity, within fifteen days next after any lands or tenements ſhall be ſeized or diſtrained as aforeſaid, to proſecute ſuch appeal with effect, the Judges ſhall receive the ſame, and ſtay further proceſs, and the ſaid Judges ſhall return every ſuch appeal on the firſt day of the next term, and the court ſhall direct a trial by jury of the county, as in caſes of debt, whoſe verdict ſhall be final and concluſive, and except in extraordinary caſes, of which the court ſhall judge, all ſuch appeals ſhall be tried at the term to which ſuch returns ſhall be made. *Provided alſo*, That in caſe real eſtates be ſold as aforeſaid, ſuch ſale ſhall be made by the Sheriff of the county, who ſhall make a ſufficient deed for the ſame; and if any collector appointed by any Brigade-Inſpector as aforeſaid, and having accepted of his appointment, ſhall refuſe or neglect to perform his duty, he ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit and pay, at the diſcretion of the courts of Quarter Seſſions of the peace, within this commonwealth any ſum not exceeding forty dollars.

Sect. XXVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That any perſon who ſhall or may be appointed by any Brigade-Inſpector, within this ſtate, to collect the militia fines, ſhall be bound to account with, and pay over to the Inſpector of the Brigade, by whom he ſhall have been ſo appointed, all the monies by him received for fines, within ten days after demand thereof ſhall be made, and all and every ſuch perſons refuſing to render or ſettle his account, in manner aforeſaid, ſhall be liable to have his goods, chattels, lands and tenements within this ſtate, ſeized and ſecured by warrant, under the hand and ſeal of the Inſpector of the Brigade in which ſuch delinquent collector hath or may have acted, directed to the Sheriff or Coroner of the proper county, who ſhall make report of his proceedings: to the ſaid Inſpectors; and if there are no ſuch goods, chattels, lands or tenements, or they being ſeized, he ſhall continue to withhold, or refuſe to ſettle his account of fines re ceived, then, and in that caſe, the ſaid Inſpector ſhall iſſue his warrant, under his hand and ſeal, directing the Sheriff or Coroner of the county in which the delinquent may be, to ſeize and take his body, and commit the ſame to the common gaol of the county there to continue, without bail or mainprize, until he ſhall exhibit and ſettle his accounts as aforeſaid, and diſcharge the coſts of proſecution, and all and every collector, appointed as aforeſaid, who hath, or ſhall, upon ſettlement of his account, be found to have a balance due by him of the fines collected, and ſhall not, within ten days after demand made by the Inſpector, diſcharge and pay the full amount thereof, then, and in ſuch caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Inſpector, immediately to iſſue his warrant to the Sheriff or Coroner, to levy the ſum due by ſuch delinquent collector, by diſtreſs and ſale of the offender's goods and chattels, lands and tenements, together with coſts and charges, which diſtreſs and ſale ſhall be made in manner before directed for tour and muſter fines, and fines impoſed by courts martial; but if no ſuch goods and chattels, lands or tenements can be found, then to ſeize and take the body of ſuch offender, and commit him to the common gaol, there to remain for the ſpace of ſix months, unleſs he ſhall ſooner diſcharge the debt or procure ſuch ſecurity, that the ſame ſhall be diſcharged within a reaſonable time, as may ſecure and ſatisfy the ſaid Inſpector.

Sect. XXVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That all and every of the fines and forfeitures by this act made payable, and the mode of recovery not herein before particularly pointed out, ſhall be recovered by the Inſpectors of the ſeveral brigades, in the name and for the uſe of the commonwealth, by action of debt, before a Juſtice of the peace, or in any court of record within this commonwealth, as, from the amount thereof, they ſhall be more properly cognizable, and the ſaid Inſpector ſhall account for, and pay yearly to the Treaſurer of this commonwealth, all ſuch fines as he ſhall receive by virtue of this act.

Sect. XXIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That all monies paſſing into the treaſury by virtue of the directions of this act, ſhall be appropriated as a fund, for the purpoſe of ſupporting the neceſſary officers for carrying this law into effect, and of equipping and furniſhing the militia with every neceſſary apparatus for the defence and ſecurity of the ſtate, the ſurplus, if any, to be appropriated in ſuch manner, and to ſuch uſes, as the General Aſſembly ſhall, from time to time, direct and appoint. And the Treaſurer of the commonwealth ſhall keep all

the monies arising from fines by the militia law separate from all other monies, and keep separate books of the same, and the expenditures thereof, pursuant to the directions of this act.

(The Remainder in our next.)

PARIS, April 12.

The night before last a fire broke out in the office of the Hotel de la Justice, where the decrees respecting criminal processes are kept. Those which relate to criminals prosecuted for high treason were saved. The chief of that office is under arrest in his own house.

The names of citizens Egalite, father, and sons, have been erased from the list of the members of the Jacobin Society.

The city of Lisle is at present in a state of continual alarm. It is much apprehended here that some new conspiracy will break out there, which may ruin the Republic.

In the sitting of the Municipality on the 6th, the Council General decreed a civic reward to any citizen who shall assassinate Gen. Dumourier.

We are informed from Marseilles, that Semonville, our intended Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, and who was supposed to have long ago reached Constantinople, has remained for some time past in Corsica. During the four months which he has resided there, the Courts of Petersburg and Vienna have, it is said, prevailed on that of Constantinople to continue neuter.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

Tuesday, April 9.

The Convention decreed that the Provisional Executive Council should pursue measures for causing the soldiers of the Belgian army, who had abandoned their colours by the treachery of their generals, to join the army without delay, and for setting at liberty all the volunteers who had been arrested.

Guiton de Morveaux, in name of the committee of Public Safety, gave in a report on the place to which the individuals of the family of Bourbon ought to be conducted, to be kept as hostages, and proposed that they should be detained at Vincennes, until the civil war, which now ravages different departments, shall be ended.

The Mountain thought that the city of Marseilles would be the most proper place for confining them; and others proposed Bourdeaux.—It was at length determined, by a majority, that they should be sent to Marseilles.

A letter from the executive council, dated April 8, stated, that the city of Nantes was not yet free from disturbance. The insurgents were still in considerable force on the left bank of the Loire. Being driven from the departments of La Vendee and of Deux-Sevres, they had collected at Machecourt their provisions, ammunition, and a formidable train of artillery; but General Labourdonnaye, who was at Nantes, and had concerted his operations with General Berruyer, only waited for a reinforcement of troops to attack them on all sides.

A letter from Saint-Brieux stated, that the conspirators Defillers, Dubuat, and others, after escaping all pursuit, had perished on their way to Jersey.

Petitioners from the section of Bon Consel accused Guadet, Vergulaud, Genfonnet, &c. as accomplices with Dumourier, and requested they might be punished.

A violent tumult ensued, and several members moved, that the petitioners should be driven from the hall and sent to the Abbaye. Others, among whom was Marat, insisted, on the contrary, that they should be admitted to the honours of the sitting, which was granted; but they were obliged to sign their denunciation, and the convention passed to the order of the day, as a law exists for punishing calumniators, should they fail in making out their charge.

A letter from the ci-devant Prince de Conti stated, that as his health was much deranged, he could not be removed to Marseilles without danger: he requested, therefore, that he might be allowed a place of safety. The convention passed to the order of the day.

The secretary read a letter from Havre, stating, that that city was on the point of becoming a prey to all the horrors of famine. One small commune had only provisions to last fifteen days. Referred to the committees of public aid.

A letter from General Lanoue was read, in which he denied that the Tylolean Captain had communicated to him at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 2d of February the facts which he had denounced at the bar of the convention. As a proof of this he stated, that he did not arrive at that place before the 18th of February.

A letter from Madame Bourbon-Orleans was read, requesting, that on account of her health, she might be allowed some time to prepare for her departure to Marseilles. The convention passed to the order of the day.

April 12.

In the sitting of the 11th instant, the following address was presented in the name of the Section des Halles:—

"Citizens! We are come to speak truth to you; we trust you will not make it necessary for us to speak to you again. Hitherto our petitions lie buried in those committees, where the guilty sit for the purpose of deceiving you with artful reports; when an honest man wishes to claim your attention, his voice is drowned.

"We come this day to present you with a petition from the 48 sections, which is expressive of the wishes of all France. Hear us then for the last time. The nation is wearied; it is tired with beholding perfidious representatives; it wishes that the traitors should be given up to the sword of the law. Had you punished Dumourier when he permitted the Prussian despot to escape in the plains of Champaigne,—had you not protected the faction which seconded the projects of that traitor, you would not this day hear the people of Belgia and Liege accusing the French with barbarity. Roland has been guilty of a thousand faults? yet he lives to concert new crimes. Look which way we will, traitors present themselves to our view. Our enemies are commanded by generals and officers named by Bournonville. The tribunes judge none guilty, but let them at liberty. Twenty times you have promised us a precise law against stock-jobbing, yet no law for that purpose is yet enacted. Are you then the protectors of monopolists; or do you hope that the people by the knowledge of their grievances will demand you a master! No! the people will perish if it must be so, under their miseries; but they will not perish without first seeing the destruction of all intrigues.

"You have sent into the departments the most patriotic commissioners, by which means we now perceive a corrupt majority deciding the fate of France. Unfortunate country! You wished to call forth those who could defend you, and have named those who live but to injure you!

"We demand, 1st. A decree of accusation against Roland. 2d. That the administration of the post-office be renewed. 3d. That all guilty deputies be decreed in a state of accusation, &c. Men of the Mountain! It is to you we address ourselves: save the republic. If you imagine you have not force enough to accomplish the task we trust you with, have courage to tell us so, and we will undertake the care of our Saviour."—[Applauses from the Mountain followed the reading of this address.]

Danton demanded that honourable mention should be made of it. A tumult ensued. The President put on his hat: and Danton addressing himself to the Vally said, "You are all villains!"—[applauses from the mountain and the Tribune.]

Petion said, that the address from the section des Halles tended to dissolve the Convention, and confide the safety of the Republic to a party, who breathed nothing but robberry and murder. Behold, cried he, how they inflame the people! ['Tis you who inflame them, exclaimed many voices.] Petion concluded by demanding, that the President and Secretary of the section des Halles be sent to the bar: that they should there declare the names of those who had signed the address, and in case they avow the signatures, that they be sent to the revolutionary tribune.

Danton—"It is incontestibly true that you have no right to expect more wisdom from the people than you yourselves shew. May not the people experience a patriotic delirium? Is not this tribune itself, become an amphitheatre for gladiators? Have I not been beset and threatened? Consider the nature of the passions which should agitate a great people during a revolution: *consider yourselves*, and pronounce. This is the species of argument I address to Petion, and which I have often before offered to the Convention. If you deliberate on the address of the section of la Halle, deliberate likewise on that of Marseilles. Recollect that the law should be the same, whether to protect or to punish.—Instead of amusing yourselves in the rectifying of political errors, labour for the constitution and the happiness of the people.

"I demand the previous question."

After a violent debate, Petion's motion was adopted.

Cambon from the committee of safety, proposed that Monge should be removed from his place, as the minister of marine, and that Dalbaret should be appointed to succeed him. Decreed unanimously.

The Assembly decreed, 1st, That, to the number of counter-revolutionary attempts, the provocation to the re-establishment of royalty should be added.

"That the executive power do forthwith give the necessary order, conformable to the law of the 7th of the present month, that the criminal tribunal of the department of the North should send, without delay, to Valenciennes, and to the other places in the jurisdiction to which they belong, to be there judged definitively, all the arrangements against those who sought the re-establishment of royalty, or were guilty of counter-revolutionary commotions, and to pronounce against them the punishments decided by the law!

The criminal tribunals of all the departments of the republic are equally charged to proceed and determine in the same manner.

Friday, April 12.—Evening.

On the proposition of Cambon, from the committee of public safety, the convention decreed, "That provocation to the re-establishment of royalty is another counter-revolutionary crime; and those found guilty of it shall suffer death. 2. That the same punishment shall be inflicted on every individual who shall vary the price of merchandise, because sold in assignats. 3. The exportation of gold or silver from the territory of France, besides the punishment now ordered by law, shall be further punished by a fine of not less than 2000 livres. 4. Every person who shall refuse to take assignats in payment shall be forced to it, and be subject to a fine to the amount of double the sum refused."

La Haye read a letter, by which it appeared, that on the 22d of March Egalite passed through Sex under the name of Fekamp, who is one of his stewards. He asked the landlord, at whose house he put up, whether Egalite was beloved in that Canton, and whether the people would like to see him king. From thence Egalite went to Alencon, and a few days after there was a violent insurrection at that place.

The convention decreed that four commissioners should be named, by nominal appeal, to go to Sex, and find out the track of Egalite's journey; to take depositions, and bring the guilty before the revolutionary tribunal.

On the other hand it was announced that the rebels were masters of the islands of St. Gillis and Noirmontier; were in great force on the road leading to Nantes; and that a detachment of national infantry, destined to protect a convoy of provisions, had halted in a town, in order to plunder it, when they were taken by the rebels, and made prisoners with their convoy.

In the sitting of the 13th, a letter was read in the national convention from general Custine, in which he complains very bitterly of the contradictory orders he has received, and of the want of discipline in the French armies. He tells the convention that nothing can save the republic, but to place the whole executive power in the hands of one man; that if the convention will entrust *him* with that power, he will undertake to save the republic; if it will not, he desires to have his successor appointed. Differing from Dumourier, he observes, that should a king be proclaimed, he will instantly emigrate from the country.

OSTEND, April 17.

The Duke of York arrived the day before yesterday at Ghent, with the guards, amounting, as a letter from that city says, to 4,500 men, the finest men in the world. Orders have been given to provide a house for his Royal Highness at Bruges, as he intends to fix his head quarters there for some time. The rest of the troops intended for this country, it is said, are to be landed here, in order to join and form our army with the Hanoverians, now on their march to these provinces.

LONDON, April 19.

The famous Baron Trenck is said to be now a Jacobin at Paris.

The mother of M. Choiseul Gouffer, the late French Ambassador at Constantinople, has been imprisoned at Paris, charged with no other crime than having a Royalist for her son.

The Syren frigate returned into the Downs on Thursday, the 16th, after looking into Dunkirk, where the National Colours were seen flying on the Great Tower and Citadel: But the Austrians, it seems, were preparing to visit it, when she left the French Coast.

Wednesday morning the second division of Admiral Lord Hood's squadron were to have sailed for Spithead for their station in the Mediterranean, if the wind was fair down the Channel: His Lordship, with the center division, will follow in a few days.

Two French Indiamen, of which one is called La Constitution, were upon the books at Lloyd's, on Wednesday, as prizes to our cruizers.

Admiral Gardner's squadron is said to have taken two French frigates.

Extract of a letter from Lewes, April 15.

"On Thursday last two complete troops of the 11th light dragoons marched from this town for Gravesend, there to embark on foreign service; and on Saturday, two other troops, which compleated the draft from the above regiment, began their march on the same route. The two first troops are expected to be put on board transports on Saturday, and the latter two on this day: Their destination on the Continent is uncertain, but it is supposed they will debark at Ostend."

Yesterday the corps of emigrants destined for foreign service met their commander, the Count de la Chartres, for the purpose of being divided into companies, previous to embarkation.

The corps of Infantry at present in Guernsey and Jersey are to be relieved by two other regiments, the former being ordered for foreign service.

The arms of the Emperor, which had been torn down by the French from the public places at Ostend, were to be restored on Monday, under a salute of 100 guns, to be fired by Mr. May, one of the English gunners there.

The 11th inst. the Judges sat at Dundalk, in Ireland, pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded to business, when James Napper Tandy was called to take his trial for publishing a libel, signed Common Sense, and he not appearing, his recognizance was estreated, as well as those of his bail.

Of the spirit of the Insurgents at Nantes we may judge by the following address, which they circulated among the inhabitants of that city.

"We wish to communicate with our brethren at Nantes, on condition—

1. That no enlisting, no forced enrollment, nor any statute labour, be permitted by you.

2. That the price of cattle shall be ascertained; and that no horses or cattle belonging to any individuals shall be taken, unless they are willing to dispose of them.

3. That the price of cattle shall be ascertained by the Municipal Officers, and not by the Commissaries.

4. That under no pretext whatsoever, the Administrators of the Districts of the Department shall interfere in the arrest of any citizen; and this right shall exist solely in the Tribunes.

5. That no domiciliary visits shall be made.

6. That such Clergymen as they shall specify, who have caused disturbances, shall be expelled.

7. That no citizen shall be deprived of his arms.

8. That the freedom of worship be supported; for which purpose, every Constitutional Priest shall be protected.

9. Churches and Chapels shall be kept open.

10. That Primary Assemblies shall be convened, at which every citizen may freely and safely deliver his sentiments.

11. That the Constitutional Clergy shall have no voice in those Assemblies.

12. That the Clergy shall not be permitted to interfere in temporal matters.

13. That the Tribunals shall be revived.

14. That absolute liberty and freedom of speech be secured.

15. That each commune shall be allowed 50 armed men for its own particular defence.

Memorial presented on the fifth of this month, by the British and Imperial Ministers, to the States General.

"High and Mighty Lords,

"It is known that towards the end of the month of September last year, his Britannic Majesty and your High Mightinesses gave, in concert, a solemn assurance, that in case the imminent danger which then threatened the lives of their Most Christian Majesties and their Families should be realised, His Majesty and Your High Mightinesses would not fail to pursue the most efficacious measures to prevent the persons, who might render themselves guilty of so attrocious a crime, from finding any asylum in your respective states. This event, which was with horror foreseen, has taken place; and the divine vengeance seems not to have been tardy.

"Some of these detestable regicides are now in such a situation, that they can be subjected to the sword or the Law. The rest are still in the midst of a people whom they have plunged into an abyss of evils, and for whom famine, Anarchy, and Civil War, are about to prepare new calamities.—In short every thing that we see happen, induces us to consider as not far distant the end of these wretches, whose madness and atrocities have filled with terror and indignation all those who respect the principles of Religion, Morality and Humanity.

"The underigned, therefore, submit to the enlightened judgment and wisdom of your High Mightinesses, whether it would not be proper to employ all the means in your power to prohibit from entering your states in Europe, or your colonies, all those members of the self-titled National Convention, or of the pretended Executive Council, who have directly or indirectly participated in the said crime; and, if they should be discovered and arrested, to deliver them up to justice, that they may serve as a lesson and example to mankind.

"Done at the Hague, this 5th of April, 1793.

(Signed) "Auckland,
"Louis C. de Stahrenberg."

April 20.

The intelligence which we communicated on Monday last, respecting Generals Miranda, Stingen, and Ladoue, we were hopeful would have proved unfounded; subsequent advices, however, put it beyond doubt, that they had suffered on the scaffold. The same advices state, that Santerre, the Commandant General of Paris, has been appointed Commander in Chief of the French armies.

It is also confirmed, that Conde has surrendered to the Austrians.

Valenciennes is regularly invested.

On the 13th inst. Marat was arrested in consequence of a decree of the National Convention, and committed to the prison of the Abbay.

The intended encampments throughout the kingdom will be formed in May. The 10th of that month is the day appointed for the camp on the coast of Suffolk.

On Thursday intelligence was received from Leghorn, that a capital house there had stopped payment, to the amount of near 2 millions sterling.

Thursday the Lord Mayor waited on Mr. Pitt, and made an application to him for

the ports to be opened for the importation of wheat and flour.

STAUNTON, May 25.

Among other presentments which the grand jury made last Tuesday, is the following: --We, the Grand Jury of Augusta county, do present an act, entituled, "An Act regulating the militia of the commonwealth of Virginia," passed at Richmond, December 22, 1792, as being partial, oppressive, partly unintelligible, and contrary to the principles of a republican government.

NORFOLK, June 1.

Extract of a letter from St. John's (Antigua) dated May 2.

"A few days ago, several rich and respectable inhabitants were butchered at Guadaloupe, in a manner too horrible to mention, which even the most cruel savage would have been ashamed of; the following are the names of the unfortunate, Madame Vermont, the elder, Madame Vermont, the younger, and two children; Madame Mevencoult; Madame Roupelle, the elder, Madame Roupelle the younger, an infant child, the two Messrs. Roupelle, Monsr. Grokreau's three daughters, just arrived from France, from 11 to 18 years of age. Monsr. Brindeau, Madame Brindeau, Messieurs Vandrecot and Buella."

BALTIMORE, June 6.

Last Tuesday arrived in this port from Alexandria, the schooner John, of New-Providence, Captain Richardson, a prize to the French privateer Sans Culotte.

LYNCHBURG, June 6.

Counterfeit Dollars.

About the 10th ult. was discovered in the north of Pittsylvania county, near Staunton river, a most artful and ingenious counterfeit of dollars, bearing date—1786, 1790, &c. &c. it was effected by means of a thin piece of copper, reduced to a circle and plated over, after which a soldered rim of silver less than the sixteenth of an inch, prepared it for the impression of the moulds and hammer; eight or ten persons are suspected to be concerned, who get their implements from a strong party in North-Carolina, connected with two or more persons in Pertersburg.

The counterfeits are circulating very freely in several counties round.

They are said to have also counterfeited all the gold coins, from half a guinea to a doubloon.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) May 25.

INSURRECTION AT GAUDALOUPE.

Captain Daniel Mussey, in the brig Delight, arrived at this port on Thursday last, in 29 days from Gaudaloupe, and 13 from St. Thomas's. On the 21st of last month the negroes in the neighbourhood of Gaudaloupe, arose upon the planters, and massacred 35 persons, men, women and children. It seems that the planters are almost to a man aristocrats, and that some time previous to this, they had concerted a plan to attack and subdue the patriotic citizens of Gaudaloupe. For this purpose they had procured arms for themselves and for their slaves. As soon as the negroes were put in possession of these arms, instead of assisting in the reduction of the town, they turned them immediately against their masters, and at the first onset massacred the number above mentioned. The citizens of Gaudaloupe were immediately embodied and went out to the assistance of the planters. The negroes, as soon as they saw them, instead of making any resistance huzza'd for the patriotic party, clubbed their fire-locks any surrendered. They were about two hundred in number, and were brought immediately to the town, and confined to the fort. Instead of being censured, however, they were universally caressed by the citizens. Their trial was to take place about the time Capt. Mussey sailed, and it was the general opinion, that they would not only be acquitted, but be made, every man of them freemen.

It was reported and generally believed, that another and greater insurrection had taken place in the same island. It was said that the negroes, to the number of several thousand, were embodied; but their object was not certainly known.

BOSTON, June 5.

By a vessel from Nova Scotia, we are informed, that two French vessels have arrived there, prizes to his Britannic majesty's ship Alligator, taken by her on her passage from England: one of them is a large St. Domingo man, laden with sugars and coffee, valued at upwards of 10,000l.

A letter from Amsterdam, received by a respectable gentleman in this town, contains an account of the failures of the principal houses in that place; and that all the Banks in Poland had broke, in consequence of the present war.

Extract of a letter from St. Peters.

May 20.

"I have the pleasure to say, the islands of St Peters and Miquelon surrendered at discretion to his Majesty's forces on the 14th inst. They attempted to demand terms of capitulation, which were decidedly refused. Had they kept a look out, with their numbers, and such a battery as they have, mounting 8 26 pounders, which effectually defends the harbour, they might have given us some trouble. The number of inhabitants is 1502—The fishermen and the troops are to be carried to Halifax—the others are to remain until his Majesty's pleasure is known.

"As there are a number of small craft, which cannot be sent away, I think it would answer exceeding well (if any are so inclined) to come here to purchase them. There is also a great quantity of fish and salt."

SALEM, June 4.

Town-Meeting on the President's Proclamation.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Salem, legally warned and assembled, at the Court-house, on Friday, the 31st of May, 1793, for the important purpose of taking into their serious consideration the pleasing and timely Proclamation issued by the President of the United States of America, enjoining upon the citizens thereof, "to pursue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the Belligerent Powers," Elias Hasket Derby, Esq; being chosen moderator,—

Voted unanimously, That the Proclamation issued by the President of the United States, be read.

Voted unanimously, That the town of Salem, feelingly impressed with the highest sense of the wisdom, goodness and importance of the President's Proclamation, do address the President of the United States on that subject.

An address was then laid before the town, and read.

Voted unanimously, That the town approve of, receive and adopt the address presented; and that a Committee of eighteen persons be chosen to sign, and enclose a copy of the same, in behalf of the town, to the President of the United States of America, at Philadelphia.

A true copy from the Town Records,

Attest,

Edward Norris, Town-Clerk.

Capt. Hardy Ropes, from Trinity, informs, that on the 3d of May, an English frigate landed some person at the windward part of Martinique with information to the aristocrats, that the English fleet would arrive there in a few days, to take the island under their protection. The aristocrats, in consequence armed and embodied themselves and their domestic slaves, and took possession of several posts in the island, in order to co-operate with the British—the patriots fleeing to St. Pierre and Fort Royal. The fleet, however, had not arrived when Capt Ropes sailed, which was on the 7th; it was then at Dominica, waiting the arrival of troops from other islands, to embark on the expedition: the aristocrats were anxious at the delay.

It was said, that the chevalier Dubuc, one of the Commissioners from the aristocrats for treating with the English, was on board the above frigate; and that it was stipulated, that the trade of the island with America should be continued as usual, after the English should have taken possession.

Captain Ropes heard at St. Eustatia, that a French fleet had arrived at Martinique: if this be so, it will probably frustrate the expedition of the British fleet

A large, rich sugar-plantation was burnt at Lamentin the day before Captain Ropes sailed; said to be done by the Negroes; which had greatly alarmed the planters; and, fearing further insurrection, the women and children, with their effects, were crouding into Trinity from their plantations.

ALBANY, May 27.

By a gentleman who left the little falls on the Mohawk river, on Saturday last, we are informed that about 250 men are employed in cutting through the rocks, with a fair prospect of accomplishing the important object in view, with less difficulty than was anticipated by many.

From the northern canals we also learn that they are going on with great spirit; the men are well fed and accommodated; and instead of cutting their way through solid rock as was expected, it proves to be slate soil, easily loomed by a large plough and eight oxen.

By letters from the Western and Northern canal companies, we are assured that the canaling goes on with the greatest spirit and success, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its best friends. In the Western Company there are two hundred and sixty labourers, in the northern nearly two hundred—and they will shortly take new stations, having nearly completed the business assigned them, where they are at present employed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.

All the ports of the French West Indies are open to American vessels, as appears by the following decree, some particulars of which we have already published, but, for the further satisfaction of our readers, it is now given at large.

In the Name of the French Republic.

George Henry Victor Collet, Major-General of the armies of the French Republic, Governor-General of the Island of Gaudaloupe and its dependencies.

The National Convention having decreed what follows:

Art. I. Every port of the French Colonies are opened for the vessels of the United States of America.

Art. II. Every produce exported or imported by American vessels, shall not pay going out, or coming in, in the Colonies, or in France, but the same duties laid on those which French vessels take in.

Art. III. The Executive Council is authorised to pursue every convenient measure, that the States, with whom the Republic is at war, should not reap the advantages granted to a friendly power.

Art. IV. The Executive Council is directed to enter into a negociation with the United Congress of America, to obtain, in favour of the French traders, a reduction of duties, such as is granted by the present regulation to American traders, that it link together the ties of acknowledgment which unite the two nations.

WE, by virtue of the powers delegated to us, do order every corporation of justice, municipalities and tribunals, to give due execution to the above mentioned articles, to have them transcribed on their records, read, published, and pasted up, where it may be necessary.

Given at Basse-Terre, the 26th day of April, 1793.

Signed VICTOR COLLET.

By the Citizen-Governor.

Signed HENRY.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Savannah, dated May 22.

"Our frontiers have been attacked lately in several quarters by the Indians. Eleven negroes were taken about a fortnight since from colonel Saunders's, which is within 6 miles of North Newport bridge*. The governor has been taking measures for our security, but our ultimate reliance must be upon federal aid, which I hope will be readily afforded after the frequent ineffectual measures which have been taken to establish a peace between them and us."

* North Newport bridge is near the middle of Liberty county, and from whence the greatest part of the rice made in that county is shipped.

There are letters in town from a respectable house in Amsterdam, of the 9th April, mentioning, that their High Mightinesses the States General, will give no permission to the American vessels there, to take a freight or be chartered for the West-Indies. One vessel had been chartered for 40,000 guilders, but would not be suffered to proceed: the consequence is, that there are many American ships lying idle in the Dutch ports, some of which detained even in ballast. The letters by which we have this intelligence, further mention, that our shipping were also prohibited from being chartered even to Surinam and Demarara. When we compare this treatment, with the detention just before, of Captain Miller, of the barque Hope, belonging to this port, for the space of five weeks, we are forced to conclude, that there seems to be an intention, on the part of some European nations, of cramping the flourishing state of our maritime trade as much as possible; and it may, for a time, have some effect, but unless the course of nature should be quite reversed, it will be in vain for all the nations on the earth to prevent the ultimate prosperity of the United States; for nature has indisputably laid them out, not only as an asylum, from the persecutions of the old world, but for the most popular and greatest nation on earth.

When the schooner Sally, Capt. Woodman, left Gaudaloupe, which was about three weeks ago, the patriots were making great preparations, in order to repel an invasion which was expected from the English. The aristocrats were consequently imprisoned, on suspicion that they might aid the British.

A 14 gun sloop and another of 12, an armed brig and several privateers belonging to the British, kept criuzing about Gaudaloupe and Martinique, which obliges all the French merchantmen to remain in port.

Bridge-Town, Barbados, April 27.

Admiral Gardener's fleet sailed on Wednesday evening on a cruize, and we hope will be accompanied on his return here, by some of the French ships said to be in these seas.

Yesterday morning arrived from Gibralter, his Majesty's ships Centurion and Experiment, of fifty guns each, having part of the 32d regiment, and a detachment of royal artillery on board. Another ship of equal force sailed with them, she has not yet arrived. The Centurion sailed again this evening.

HALIFAX, May 28.

This morning a prize schooner arrived from St. Peter's.—The troops under the command of Gen. Ogilvie, arrived there on the 14th inst. and took possession of the island without resistance—not a gun being fired.

There were a number of small vessels—about 2,000 quintals of cod-fish—1,500 barrels of flour, and about 600l. value in Molasses.

SHIP NEWS.

The British brig Catherine, Capt. Trisdall, from Jamaica bound to Philadelphia, was captured by the French frigate l'Embuscade, and sent into New-York. This capture was made last Saturday afternoon, about ten miles off Cape May. The frigate afterwards went in chace of a large merchant ship.

The American brig Aurora, Smith, arrived here yesterday, in 19 days from Port au Prince. On the 25th ult. was boarded off Heneaga by the Speedwell British Cutter, Captain Berry, of 18 guns and sixty men, who detained the Aurora three hours, and informed Captain Smith that they had captured the American schooner Regulator, Captain White, of Baltimore, bound from Jeremie to Philadelphia, and the schooner Anne, of Philadelphia, on the 24th ult. It was said there were 3000 moidores and two bags of silver on board one of those schooners. The cause alledged for taking those vessels was, that they had French property on board; and it was a sailor belonging to one of the schooners who turned informer to the British captain, and received 100 dollars reward.

University of Pennsylvania.

IT has been hitherto the practice of this seminary, (as it was all along the practice both of the old College, and of the old University) to examine the several rolls once a week; and on every such occasion, to levy fines, (except where corporal punishment was to be inflicted) on such of the students, as, during the preceding week, had been either late in their attendance, or absent altogether, at any particular session.

But this practice, however good the design with which it was instituted, was found to be attended with some inconveniencies. The collection of so many petty fines was both troublesome and degrading to the professors. Neither, after all, could the imposition of these fines be expected to produce the desired effect: for if considerable, they operated rather as a tax upon the parents, than as a punishment on the boys; and, if inconsiderable, were but too apt to be disregarded.—And, as to corporal punishment, the infliction of it so frequently, and in so public a manner, could not but tend to wear out that ingenuous sense of shame and regard to character, which it is one great end of education to cherish and promote.

At a meeting, therefore, of the Faculty, held April 18th, 1793, it was unanimously resolved,

"First, That all fines and corporal punishments for attending late, or for being absent altogether, at any particular session, shall be abolished.

And secondly, that, on the first Wednesday of every month, there shall be held meeting of the several professors and tutors, for the purpose of examining the general roll, and comparing their several particular rolls; when, an accurate statement of the attendance and behaviour of each student, during the preceding month, shall be made out, and presented to his parents or guardian."

The Faculty confide, that by thus extending, as it were, the authority of parents and guardians, there will be the less need for the exertion of other authority; and that the apprehension of this monthly notice will be found to have at least as much influence on the minds of their pupils, as the apprehension of the weekly fines and punishments were found to have formerly.

Published for the information of the parents and guardians of the students and scholars at the University.---By order of the faculty.

WILLIAM ROGERS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, June 11th 1793.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 20th May last, from the subscriber, living in Bensalem township, county of Bucks and state of Pennsylvania, a strong hearty able Negroe man, named Tobe, twenty-three years of age, about five feet nine inches high, pretty black, shows his teeth and gums very much when he laughs, which he does very frequently, his knees turn considerably inwards; he is apt to get in liquor, swears and is impertinent and saucy when intoxicated; he is well acquainted with all kind of plantation work, being brought up to the farming business: Had on when he went away, an old hat, tow shirt and trowsers, a good deal worn, an old under-jacket, the fore part of it striped velvet, with corduroy backs, and sugar-loaf buttons, and an old pair of shoes and buckles, but will be likely to supply himself with other cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said runaway servant, and brings him home, or secures him in any prison, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

ABRAHAM LARUE, junr.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour the said negro, at their peril. If the above negro returns home to his master, he shall meet with the same usuage as formerly, which was with the utmost lenity.

June 5th, 1793. +

WAS taken up, trespassing on the subscriber, a large black COW, about eight years old, with strait horns, a crop off both ears, white under her belly, and across both hips down to her flanks, the end of her tail white, and gives milk only out of two teats. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN GROVER.

Passyunk township, Philadelphia county, June 4th, 1793. +

Norristown, Montgomery county, June 8th, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of George Webster, Innkeeper, in Moreland township, on Friday, the twelfth day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, two certain messuages and tracts of land, situate in Abington township, the one containing forty-six acres of land, bounded by the old York road, and land of William Tennant, William Jenkins, and others, whereon are erected a stone dwelling-house and barn, a tan-yard, with a stone bark-house, &c. The other of them containing one hundred acres, bounded by land of Robert Fletcher, John Hollowell, and others, whereon are erected a good dwelling-house, barn and stables, &c. with all and singular the appurtenances thereto belonging; the whole taken in execution, and to be sold, as the estate of Moses Sheppard, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

HEBREW LANGUAGE.

AT 6 o'clock in the evening, in the Friends Grammar School-room, South Fourth-ſtreet, is opened by J. M. RAY, from Edinburgh, lately from Paris, a Hebrew Claſs, with diſquiſitions concerning the nature, origin and progreſs of languages, as in his former practice for a number of years, and alſo a comparative view of the Eaſtern, the Weſtern and the Modern Languages, Philoſophy, Oratory and Poetry, as the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan, Ethiopic, Arabic, Perſian, the Greek and Latin, the Engliſh, French, &c. Modern Languages. The French and other Foreigners are taught Engliſh in the moſt ſpeedy method.

N. B. The Hebrew being ſcientific, deſcribes the nature of things, and diſplays the true philoſophy, aſtronomy, &c. It is the key to the phraſeology of the New Teſtament as well as the Old, and the Pagan theology and mythology, and all antiquities, and is the eaſieſt language to learn, ſo that mere Engliſh ſcholars acquire it in a few months.

To be ſold at public vendue,

at the Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on the twentieth of this inſtant (June) between the hours of twelve and one o'clock,

A GROUND RENT of Six Pounds, lawful money of Pennſylvania, per annum, iſſuing out of a lot of ground on the north ſide of Gilbert's alley, between Front and Second-ſtreets, late the eſtate of Iſaac Andrews, deceaſed, and to be ſold purſuant to his laſt will and teſtament, by MARK MILLER and THOMAS REDMAN, Executors.

Sixth Month 1ſt, 1793. †

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a mulatto boy, named Stephen, about 20 years of age; had on, a white ſhirt, new ticklenburg trowſers, a blue ſailor jacket, ſhoes with plated buckles; he is much marked with the ſmall-pox, is a ſhort well-ſet fellow, and has a ſour countenance; he broke open a trunk and ſtole two ten dollar bank notes, five Spaniſh milled dollars, and ſome ſmall pieces of ſilver. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and brings him home to his maſter, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

RICHARD WESCOAT.

Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, May 20, 1793. †

TO BE LET,

A LOT, with a compleat ſtone dwelling-houſe, in a ſuitable place for a ſtore or a tradeſman of almoſt any kind; it would be a ſuitable place for a Cutler, as there is a compleat fall of water before the door, with plenty of water for almoſt any kind of water-works tilt-hammers and blade-mill may be eaſily erected, a convenient tan-yard, with a bark-mill worked by water, and many other conveniences if required; the premiſes are ſituated within ten miles of the borough of Wilmington, and one mile of Kennet ſquare, in Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county. Any perſon applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the place, may view the premiſes, and know the terms, which will be moderate. Immediate entrance will be given, by

¶ JOB PACKER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, on the 9th of May, a cheſnut brown HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, far advanced in years, ſhod all round, both hind feet white, a ſtar in his forehead, and has a ſhort tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

‡ JOHN JONES.

TO BE SOLD,

In Pennſbury Manor,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about two hundred acres, ſituate in the Manor of Pennſbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles diſtant from the borough of Briſtol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about twenty-five miles from the latter; from thirty to forty acres whereof has been partly cleared, the reſt woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are ſeveral choice ſprings upon this tract, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at No. 42, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of ſale.

CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.

Alſo for ſale, a Copper Cabooſe, two Spy Glaſſes, a Fuſee, two Sea Books, with ſome Maps. Enquire as above.

May 28, 1793.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 16th inſtant, a light bay HORSE, about fourteen and an half hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and ſome white ſpots on his breaſt, four years old; he is a natural trotter, and moves well, with a long dock.---Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his property, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, with all reaſonable charges paid, or SIX DOLLARS for either, by

EDWARD WORSTALL.

May 18, 1793. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday, the 19th inſtant, living on Sugarland run, Loudoun county, Virginia, a Negro Man, named PHIL, about thirty-two years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, ſquare ſhouldered, ſtrm made, remarkably ſo about the hips; he is apt to ſmile when ſpoken to, has a flat noſe, large mouth, thick lips, wrinkled forehead, with ſome ſmall ſcars on it, has the marks of the whip on his back, is a blackſmith by trade, and is acquainted with plantation buſineſs; his clothes were a purple twilled home-made coat, very large for him, fulled and dyed in the family, and is ſpotted by dying, with large yellow gilt buttons, white twilled breeches, not fulled, a ſtriped cotton waiſtcoat, two new oznabrig and one white ſhirt, a new ſcarlet waiſtcoat, new drab overalls, his ſhoes have ſoals nailed on, with ſundry other clothes. He has a bag with him. It is ſuppoſed he has a paſs (as he was taken up in January, 1792, in Maryland, Frederick county, Tom's creek Hundred, Head of Monocaſy, and then had a paſs, and went by the name of George Hick.) I will pay the above reward, and, if brought home, reaſonable charges.

JAMES COLEMAN.

March 23, 1793. *

WAS ſtolen, on the night of the 16th of April, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Pencader hundred, New-Caſtle county, and ſtate of Delaware, near to the Buck tavern, a Bay MARE, heavy with colt, chaved with the geers, about 14 hands high, one of her hind feet white, and her withers grown over with white hairs, 4 or 5 years old this graſs, a natural trotter. Any perſon taking up ſaid Mare and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Four Dollars, or Eight Eight Dollars for the Mare and conviction of the thief, and reaſonable expences, paid by

ROBERT SMITH.

May 22, 1793. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, with brick Meſſuage thereon, ſituate at the north-eaſt corner of Vine and Second-ſtreets, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia. It is a good ſtand for public buſineſs, and is capable of great improvement. For terms of ſale, which will be made eaſy, and further particulars, apply to PETER THOMPSON, and SON, Conveyancers, No. 34, Saſſafras-ſtreet. ¶

March 20 1793 tf.

WANTED,

A NUMBER of ſober induſtrious JOURNEYMEN BLACKSMITHS, of different branches. Good encouragement and conſtant employ will be given to ſuch, by applying to Mr. MICHAEL KITTS, ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

May 27, 1793. *

Six Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 17th inſtant, a certain Samuel Mehary, an Apprentice, about five feet nine inches high, ſtraight long fair hair, well built, about ſeventeen years of age, by trade a miller; had on and took with him, two linen ſhirts, a home-made new coat, dark purple, with ſix buttons on each cuff, a ſtriped cotton pattern jacket, corduroy trowſers, two pair blue woolen ſtockings, one pair of coarſe ſhoes, tied with thongs, one ſuperfine white coat half worn, is a good Engliſh ſcholar, and capable of attending a merchant mill, and is an ingenious ſtout youth. Whoever takes up ſaid apppentice, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

DAVID STERRET.

March the 25th, 1793.

All maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to harbour him, or take him off. tf

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 12th inſtant, a Negro Man, who calls himſelf Jeffery Butcher, 24 years of age; about 5 feet 11 inches high, ſtraight in his carriage, a pleaſant countenance, ſhews his teeth when he laughs; had on and took with him, one new ſtriped nankeen coat of a greeniſh colour; one half worn green do, one browniſh do. one new pair of nankeen breeches, one new yellow jacket, bound with green ribband; one half worn red calimineo do. two pair of trowſers, one of top-ſail duck; ſeveral pair of cotton ſtockings, one pair of pumps and one pair of ſhoes, with large plated buckles; two hats, one almoſt new. He has been ſeen along the wharves of Philadelphia, and is ſuppoſed to have endeavoured to get on board ſome veſſel, or elſe concealed in ſome free negro's houſe, until an opportunity offers. Therefore, all captains of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour him at their peril; if the above negro will return to his maſter, he ſhall be uſed as formerly, which was with the utmoſt lenity. The above reward will be given to any perſon or perſons who will ſecure him, ſo that his maſter ſhall have him again.

JOHN ODENHEIMER.

N. B. He has money with him, and will probably change his cloaths.

Cheſter, Auguſt 21, 1792.

LAW BOOKS.

GEORGE DAVIS, in the Prothonotary's office of the Supreme Court, Philadelphia, reſpectfully informs the gentlemen of the bar and their ſtudents, in this and other ſtates, that by the Camilla, juſt arrived from Dublin, he has received the following Books, which he begs to preſent to their attention, at the ſame modederate prices as have diſtinguiſhed his former ſales.

If gentlemen, reſiding at a diſtance, ſhould be pleaſed to favour him with their commands in writing, immediate reſpect ſhall be paid to them, and, with their permiſſion, if he has not the books by him, will direct them from Ireland ſo that they may be had in a few months after their orders are ſent.

G. D. expects, in a very ſhort time, new Editions of Bacon's Abridgement, Comyns' Digeſt, &c. &c.

No. 313, High-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

April 16, 1793.

FOLIO.

Hargrave and Butler's Coke upon Littleton.

OCTAVO.

Plowden's Commentaries, 2 vols.
Coke's Reports, 7 vols.
Croke's ditto, 2 vols.
Ditto ditto, vol. 2d.
Salkeld's ditto, 3 vols.
Keiyng's ditto,
Lord Raymonds, ditto, 3 vols.
Comyn's ditto,
Strange's ditto, 2 vols.
Bunbury's ditto,
Parker's ditto,
Wilſon's ditto, 3 vols.
Burrowes' ditto, including his Settlement Caſes and Caldecott's Continuation, 7 vols.
W. Blackſtone's ditto, 2 vols.
Cowper's ditto,
Dougtals' ditto,
Vernon and Scriven's ditto,
Henry Blackſtone's ditto,
Term ditto, 3 vols.
Ditto ditto, vol. 3d.
Peere Williams' ditto, 3 vols.
Atkyns' ditto, 3 vols,
Veſey's ditto, 2 vols.
Ambler's ditto, 2 vols.
Brown's ditto, Temp. Thurlow, 2 vols.
Ditto, Caſes in Parliament, 8 vols.
Caſes Tempore Talbot,
Equity Caſes abridged, 3 vols.
Finch's Caſes in Chancery,
Caſes in Law, Equity and Conveyancing,
Barnes' Notes,
Repertorium Juridicum, 2 vols.
Lilly's Entries, 2 vols.
Mallories ditto, 2 vols.
Burn's Juſtice, 2 vols.
Stubb's Crown Circuit,
Boote's Hiſtory of a Suit at Law,
Harriſon's Chancery Practice, 2 vols.
Hinde's ditto,
Gilbert's Hiſtory and Practice C. B.
Richardſon's Practice B. R. and C. B. 2 vols.
Ditto ditto C. B.
Sheridan's ditto B. R.
Crompton's ditto B. R. and C. B. 2 vols.
Tido's ditto B. R.
Schiefer's Practice of the Law, containing the Elements of Special Pleading, &c.
The Clerk's Aſſiſtant in the Practice of the Eccleſiaſtical Court,
Morgan's Eſſays, 3 vols.
Milford's Pleadings in Chancery,
Syſtem of Pleading,
Buller's Niſi Prius,
Eſpinaſſe's ditto,
Interrogatories for the examination of Witneſſes in Courts of Equity,
Gilbert on Replevins,
Ditto on Rents,
Ditto on Deviſes,
Saunders on Uſes and Truſts,
Fearn on remainders,
Wright on Tenures,
Wilſon on Fines and Recoveries,
Pigott on common Recoveries,
Runnington on Ejectments,
Powell on Powers,
Ditto on Contracts,
Ditto on Mortgages,
Ditto on Deviſes,
Wood's Conveyancer. 4 vols,
William's Ditto, 2 vols.
Shepard's Touchſtone,
Loveſaſs on Bills of Exchange,
Kyd on Awards,
Weſkett on Inſurance,
Parke on Ditto,
Reeve's Hiſtory of the Law of Shipping and Navigation.
Highmore on Bail,
Cooke's Bankrupt Laws,
Addenda to Cooke's Bankrupt Laws,
A ſuccinct digeſt of the Laws relating to Bankrupts,
Sayer's Law of Damages,
Ditto of Coſts,
Hale's Pleas of the Crown, 2 vols.
Hawkins' ditto, 2 vols.
Foſter's Crown Law,
Leach's ditto,
Boſcawen on Penal Statutes,
Barrington on the Statutes,
Francis' Maxims of Equity,
Law Grammar,
Burn's Law Dictionary,
Hargrave's Law Tracts,
Doctor and Student,
Blackſtone's Commentaries abridged,
Eunomus; or dialogues concerning the Law and Conſtitution of England,
De Lolme on the Conſtitution of ditto,
Sullivan's Lectures on ditto,
Woodeſon's Venerian Lectures, 2 vols.
Ditto's Elements of Juriſprudence,
Reeve's Hiſtory of the Engliſh Law, 4 vols.
Hale's Hiſtory of the common Law,
Smith's Wealth of Nations,
Vattel's Law of Nations.

TAKEN up at the Spring Houſe, on the 15th of this inſtant, a ſmall brown MARE, three years old. The owner, by applying to the ſubſcriber, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.

WILLIAM PRESTON.

Montgomery county, May 27, 1793. *

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, No 23 in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, has juſt received by the late arrivals from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Hull, and is now opening a general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Which he will diſpoſe of wholeſale or retail for caſh or the uſual credit, viz.

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye pans and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; biſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and ſauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated ſhoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving-boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſheers; common and taylors thimbles; rowling pieces, gun-locks; coal-ſifters; curry-combs and bruſhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights in ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and ragſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee ſhapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons &c. braſs and iron wire; huntſmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell metal kettles; braſs and iron table chafing-diſhes; ditto; braſs locks, cocks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; ſaddlers ſtraining irons, girths diaper and ſtraining-web, ſadded and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup-irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; curriers knives and ſheets; bar lead, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades, ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron tea-kettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, faſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine twine; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hempſeed, with many other articles not enumerated. t f.

Philadelphia, 4 mo. 26, 1793.

WANTED,

TWO or three active young Lads, from 12 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the White and Black-ſmiths buſineſs. Enquire of the printers of the Pennſylvania Gazette.

N. B. None but ſuch as can be well recommended need apply.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1793.

Wrought Iron Cheſts

Made and ſold by

JOHN WUCHERER,

Near the Bank of North-America, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia;

Where gentlemen may be accomodated with the above mentioned article of any ſize, of the beſt quality.

He alſo performs moſt other kinds of

Black and White Smiths Work,

On the ſhorteſt notice, and on reaſonable terms. April 23, thetf.

At the CARD MANUFACTORY, No. 59, North Front-ſtreet,

Webſter, Adgate & White

Have conſtantly for ſale, a large aſſortment of every kind of Cotton, Wool and Tow CARDS and all kinds of manufacturing and machine CARDS, cheap, and of a ſuperior quality.

Alſo, NAILS for lathing, ſhingling and caſks, much approved of, both for their cheapneſs and goodneſs of quality.

Iron Wire of all ſizes, Gun-flints, Marbled Paper and Waſhing Mills, on the moſt approved conſtruction.

Alſo, a quantity of well aſſorted Stone-ware.

GRIFFITH OWEN,

CLOCK-MAKER,

No. 73, north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, between Second-ſtreet and Moravian alley,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he ſtill continues to carry on the Clock-making buſineſs, in all its various branches: thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on having their commands executed with the utmoſt neatneſs and diſpatch; he has now on hand, ready finiſhed, three or four Clocks, with caſes, which he will diſpoſe of reaſonably for caſh; and as he is determined to keep a conſtant ſupply of thoſe articles, he flatters himſelf that it will always be in his power to comply with any orders he may receive. The neatneſs of his work, and the promptitude of the execution, he hopes will merit the attention of the public.

N. B. Mr. JACOB CARVER carries on the Watch-making buſineſs at the ſame place.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3292.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1793.

An ACT *for the regulation of the Militia of the common-wealth of Pennſylvania.*

(Concluded from our laſt.)

Sect. XXX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the Brigade Inſpector, and two reputable citizens, ſhall appraiſe the horſe of each perſon, ſerving as a light-horſeman, immediately before every time of going into actual ſervice, and enter the ſame in a book; and in caſe ſuch horſe ſhall be killed, or die in actual ſervice, or be taken by the enemy, otherwiſe than by neglect, he ſhall be paid the full value of his horſe, according to ſuch appraiſement, by an order to be drawn by the Inſpector on the militia fund, in the hands of the Treaſurer for that purpoſe.

Sect. XXXI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any officer, non-commiſſioned officer, or private militia man, or volunteer acting with the militia, reſiding in this ſtate, having a family, ſhall be killed, or ſhall die of his wounds, received in the ſervice of this ſtate, his widow, child or children, ſhall be entitled to ſimilar relief, and under the ſame regulations and reſtrictions, as were provided by the act, entituled "An Act to provide for the more effectual relief of the widows and children of the officers and privates of the militia, who have loſt their lives in the ſervice of their country," paſſed on the twenty-ſeventh day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety; and if any officer, non-commiſſioned officer or private militia man, or volunteer acting with the militia, reſiding in this ſtate, ſhall be wounded, or otherwiſe diſabled, in the ſervice of this ſtate, he ſhall be entitled to ſimilar relief, and under the ſame regulations and reſtrictions, as had been provided by an act, entituled "An Act to alter and amend the act, entituled "An Act for the relief of officers, ſoldiers and ſeamen, who in the courſe of the late war have been wounded, or otherwiſe diſabled, in the ſervice of this ſtate or of the United States, paſſed the tenth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven.

Sect. XXXII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall knowingly ſell, buy, take or exchange, conceal, or otherwiſe fraudulently receive, any arms, accoutrements, colours or drums, belonging to this ſtate, or the United States, on any account or pretence whatſoever, the perſon ſo offending, being convicted thereof before one or more Juſtice or Juſtices of the peace of the city or county where ſuch offence ſhall be committed, ſhall forfeit and pay, for every ſuch offence, treble the value of ſuch arms and accoutrements, to be aſcertained by the ſaid Juſtice or Juſtices, and levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the offender's goods and chattels, by the Juſtice or Juſtices before whom ſuch offender ſhall be convicted, returning the overplus, if any, on demand, to ſuch offender, and for want of ſuch diſtreſs ſhall commit ſuch offender to the common gaol of the county, there to remain, without bail or mainprize, for any term not exceeding three months, unleſs ſuch money ſhall be ſooner paid, and in every ſuch caſe the proof of the property ſhall be made by the poſſeſſor of ſuch arms and accoutrements.

Sect. XXXIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any ſuit or ſuits ſhall be brought or commenced againſt any perſon or perſons for any thing done in purſuance of this act, the action ſhall be laid in the county where the cauſe of ſuch action did ariſe, and not elſewhere, and the defendant or defendants in ſuch action or actions to be brought, may plead the general iſſue, and give this act and the ſpecial matter in evidence, and if the jury ſhall find for the defendant or defendants in ſuch action or actions, or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs ſhall be nonſuited, or diſcontinue his or their action or actions, after the defendant or defendants ſhall have appeared, or if upon demurrer judgment ſhall be given againſt the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendants ſhall have treble coſts, and have the like remedy for the ſame, as any defendant or defendants hath or have in other caſes to recover coſts by law.

Sect. XXXIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That an act, entituled "An Act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania," paſſed on the twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty; alſo, a ſupplement to the ſaid act, paſſed the twenty-ſecond day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty; alſo, the ſupplement to the ſaid act, paſſed on the twenty-firſt day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three; alſo, a further ſupplement thereto, paſſed on the twenty-ſecond day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three; alſo, ſo much of an act, paſſed on the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, entituled "An Act for the more effectually ſecuring and recovering, for the uſes of the commonwealth, the monies due for exciſe and militia fines, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," as comes within the intent, meaning, and purview of this act; alſo, a further ſupplement to the ſaid recited acts, paſſed on the twenty-ſecond day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, be, and the ſame are hereby repealed and made null and void. *Provided always*, That nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued ſo as to revive any former law, or part of a law, which in and by any of the ſaid recited acts is repealed and made void. *Provided alſo*, That nothing in this act contained ſhall be deemed to repeal, alter and diſpenſe with the powers, authorities or duties of the preſent lieutenants of the city of Philadelphia, and of the ſeveral counties of this commonwealth, or of any other officer or perſon under the militia laws that have been enforced in this ſtate, immediately before the paſſing of this act, until by new appointments under this act their reſpective functions and duties ſhall have devolved on other perſons; and that the ſaid preſent lieutenants, and other proper officers, are hereby authoriſed, required and enjoined to collect, or cauſe to be collected, all ſuch fines and forfeitures as have been, or ſhall be incurred during the continuance of their reſpective commiſſions, and pay in the ſame, agreeably to this law, or the late laws aforeſaid, on or before the firſt day of January next.

Sect. XXXV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the Governor ſhall cauſe a ſufficient number of copies of this law, and of the rules of diſcipline, approved and eſtabliſhed by Congreſs in their reſolution of the twenty-ninth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy nine, to be printed in the Engliſh and German languages, and diſtributed throughout the ſtate, ſo that every general and field officer, every brigade inſpector, and every captain, be furniſhed with one copy; and it ſhall be the duty of every captain, at every company meeting, to read, or cauſe to be read to the company, the ſame, or ſuch part thereof as he may think neceſſary.

GERARDUS WYNKOOP, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

SAMUEL POWEL, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, April 11th, 1793.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

Intelligence by the Ship WILMINGTON.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

Saturday, April 13.

After a debate of ſome hours, a decree of arreſt was paſſed againſt Marat, and the committee of legiſlation were ordered to make their report on this ſubject, on the morrow.

Levaſſieur propoſed alſo the arreſtation of Sa ks—— this propoſition was adjourned.

Stingel, Miranda, Miazinſki, and L'Ecuyer, were delivered over to the revolutionary tribunal.

The ſitting was then ſuſpended, and was not reſumed till ten this morning.

An officer from the garriſon of Sarrelouis informed the convention, that all his brethren in arms, filled with indignation at the treachery of Dumourier, were determined to defend the unity and indiviſibility of the republic with their lives. (Applauſes)

Preſident.—— "Cuſtine has ſaid, the day when you have a king ſhall be that of my emigration. Well, we ſay the day on which we have a king, ſhall be that of the death of Frenchmen. The Convention applauds the civiſm of the garriſon of Sarrelouis, and invites you to the honors of the ſitting" Applauſes.

A letter was read from General Dampierre, dated the 10th inſt. It ſtated, that his army then encamped before Beuchain, was conſiderably weakened by the diſorganization and perfidious manœuvres of Dumourier. He added, that the ſafety of the republic depended on its ſpeedy re-organization, and propoſed filling up the old regiments by trained volunteers, who might be re-placed by the 10,000 men ordered to be raiſed, and by the national guards, who are in a permanent ſtate of requiſition. Referred to the committee of public ſafety.

Letter from the National Commiſſioners.

"Valenciennes, April 10.

"We inform the National Convention, that the enemy are making movements againſt Conde. They began to ſhew themſelves yeſterday in ſeveral columns, and appeared as if making preparations for erecting batteries. A cannonade was kept up upon them from the town, during the whole night. They kindled a great many fires and we do not yet know whether their attack is real or feint, but at preſent all communication between that place and Valenciennes, is intercepted. We have juſt now received letters from citizens Chancel, Chef de Brigate, and Langlois, the temporary commandant, which announce the good diſpoſition of the garriſon, and the reſolution of the brave ſoldiers who compoſe it, to defend themſelves like true republicans.

"The Auſtrian general ſent a flag of truce by an officer to Gen. Chancel, to tell him verbally, that the Emperor was diſpoſed to treat favorably all thoſe who ſhould acknowledge the former French conſtitution. The General anſwered verbally, that he and his brave garriſon would remain invariably faithful to the republic: that they know how to defend themſelves and that they would live, and if neceſſary, die republicans.

"A good ſpirit begins to be re-eſtabliſhed among our troops, and when they are fully undeceived reſpecting that traitor Dumourier—when they ſhall be convinced that the deceitful and perfidious bait of that conſtitution which is held forth to them is only a ſtratagem of tyranny to ſeduce them, and again ſubject the nation to the yoke of the moſt odious deſpotiſm, their error will then be changed into profound indignation, and our defeats into victories."

The Convention decreed, that honorable mention ſhould be made of general Chancel and the garriſon of Conde.

The minutes of the ſitting of yeſterday evening being read. Petion moved a repeal of the decree for bringing Miranda before the revolutionary tribunal. He obſerved, that this General, a victim to Dumourier, was ſacrificed only by him, for having had the courage to denounce him four days before his treachery was unveiled.

During the diſcuſſing of this motion, the deputies were thrown into great commotion, and Albite, Robeſpierre the younger, and ſome others, cried out, that the Convention wiſhed to ſave all conſpirators.

Aubry declared that Miranda appeared to him to be innocent and profeſſed that the decree for bringing him before the revolutionary tribunal ſhould be ſuſpended until the Convention had ſeen a copy of his examination before the committee of war.

After a long and violent debate, the Convention paſſed to the order of the day on the motion of Petion, and referred that of Aubry and ſeveral others on the ſame ſubject to the committee of war.

Second letter from the Commiſſioners at Valenciennes.

"Valenciennes, April 21.

"Since our laſt diſpatches the army of the republic has undertaken no operation. The enemy are before Conde, all communication between which and this place ſtill continues to be intercepted. That between Queſnoy and Conde is alſo cut off, but General Dampierre is purſuing meaſures for re-eſtabliſhing the intercourſe.

"Two trumpets ſent to General Dampierre by the Auſtrian general, were conducted to General Ferrand, to whom they delivered an addreſs to the French, from the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and a memorial Dumourier, giving a deceitful explanation of the motives of his conduct.

"It appears that our enemies are adopting a ſyſtem quite the reverſe of what they followed laſt year that they affect moderation, the better to ſeduce the people; and preach up reſpect for property, to induce the farmers to keep their corn at home, that they may the more eaſily ſeize it and deprive us of it."

On a motion by Danton, the Convention declared, in the name of the French people, that they would not interfere, in any manner, in the government of foreign powers; but that they would rather bury themſelves in the ruins of their country, than ſuffer any foreign power to interfere with the Conſtitution which they wiſh to form for themſelves.

The Convention further decreed the pain of death, againſt any who ſhould propoſe a negociation with the enemy, for the purpoſe of modeling the Conſtitution agreeable to their ſuggeſtions, or recommend offering any terms whatever to ſuch nations as would not firſt acknowledge the ſovereignty, unity; and indiviſibility of the Republic, founded upon Liberty and Equality.

A letter was read, ſtating that the army of Stables had gained a conſiderable advantage over the rebels: thirty of whom was taken with arms in their hands. Their loſs was eſtimated at more than five hundred men killed.

A long letter, without date or place, was received from Marat, complaining, that the ſupporters of the Ariſtocratic faction, in order to divert the public attention from their connexion with the traitor Dumourier, had cauſed him to be put into a ſtate of arreſt, that they might ſacrifice him to their paſſions.

Delaunay, junior, in the name the committee of legiſlation gave in a report on the charges brought againſt Marat, and read an addreſs begun yeſterday by Gaudet, in which it was formally, ſaid, that the Republic could not be ſaved but by ſpeedily expelling all thoſe deputies who did not vote for the death of the late king.—This addreſs was warmly applauded by the galleries, and by a part of the members on the right ſide of the hall. One of the latter having moved, that it ſhould be laid on the table, and be ſigned by the patriots, an hundred of the members of that ſide, with David at their head, advanced immediately in a body of the table, and ſigned it; amidſt repeated acclamations and applauſes from the galleries.

Cambon then moved, and the Convention decreed, that this addreſs ſhould be printed with the ſignatures.

Some member propoſed that it ſhould be ſent to the departments and to the armies.

Vergniaud—— "I ſupport this motion. The departments ought to know who thoſe are who foment a civil war."—Hiſſes from the galleries

Evaux de Calvadas moved the previous queſtion on the motion, which he conſidered as very dangerous.

Lacroix was of the ſame opinion. He ſaid this imprudent meaſure would bring about a counter revolution, and that it tended to deprive a great part of the members of the Convention of the confidence of their conſtituents—which, if once loſt, would make it neceſſary to convoke the Primary Aſſemblies.

Genſonne—"I ſupport the motion for ſending this addreſs with the ſignatures to the departments and the armies; I move alſo, that the primary aſſemblies be immediately convoked"

A member—"You; yourſelf muſt be firſt proſecuted." (Yes! Yes! exclaimed the galleries. Loud applauſes followed.) "We can no longer diſſemble," reſumed Genſonne, "The ſchiſm is ſo great, that honeſt men muſt allow, that all the bonds of mutual confidence between the members of this aſſembly are diſſolved. (Yes? Yes! cried, with one voice, all the members on the extremity of the right ſide.) The addreſs which has been ſigned by part of the members, contains, beſides threats, an appeal to the people, which I myſelf ſolicit. It is time they ſhould know, whether the making of laws belong to them or to wretched faction. In that ſtate of diviſion, hatred, and miſtruſt, into which we have been thrown, we muſt appeal to the people. It is impoſſible that our diſſenſions can otherwiſe be ended."—After repreſenting the danger, however, of convoking the primary aſſemblies for a total re-election, he concluded with ſtating, that the convention might be prolonged, and the people be allowed to replace ſuch members as had loſt their confidence, by new deputies.

The report preſented by Delaunay, in the name of the committee of legiſlation propoſed, that a decree of accuſation ſhould be paſſed againſt Marat.

The confuſion was continued, nor was the debate ended when the above account was cloſed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 8.

"The various policies of foreign courts are here in the higheſt fervid activity. The Britiſh court has at no former period had recourſe to ſuch low and infamous intrigue with the Divan as at preſent. After all, however, the Porte will be reſolute enough, and is ſufficiently conſcious of her own ſtrength to emancipate herſelf from the leading ſtrings of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and to reject the influence of the Britiſh miniſter. The Turks never found themſelves in better condition than at preſent. Their fortifications are every where repairing, and a conſiderable fleet is in preparation. The circumſtances of the times only influence Catharine IId to grant this ſhort breach of repoſe, but let the times change and the Sultan will find her as inveterate an enemy as ever. The court of Peterſburg will ſoon have an ambaſſador from hence. He is to travel with a ſuite of three hundred perſons, and carries with him an immenſe number of rich preſents for the Empreſs and her nobility. Soon will the Turkiſh miniſter be admitted into the very ball-room, where the court of Ruſſia exhibited a regal feſtival in honour of the 30,000 Turks ſlaughtered at Iſmael!—

CARLSRUHE, April 4.

Yeſterday the imperial troops, which had paſſed the Rhine, attacked the French near Leimerchein, three leagues hence---300 of them were killed, and 500 taken priſoners. The latter were conducted to Spire, with three of their cannon, the reſt retreated towards Straſburg.

MANHEIM, April 4.

The head quarters of the imperial troops are ſtill at Spires, and thoſe of the Pruſſians at Guntersblum. A part of the combined armies, however, is near the frontiers of Alſace. A battle is ſaid to have taken place yeſterday, between the imperialiſts and the French in the neighbourhood of Landau, in which the latter loſt a number of men and 200 taken priſoners.

WORMS, April 5.

His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia arrived here yeſterday at 2 o'clock A. M. preced-

ed by a detachment of our citizens on horseback, amidst the ringing of bells, and the acclamations of the inhabitants. This morning his Majesty set out for Frankenthal, from which he will return in the evening.

FRANKFORT, April 7.

A very heavy cannonade was heard yesterday, during the whole day. We have learned since, that the garrison of Cassel made another sortie, but were repulsed as before.

The Prussian advanced posts are very near Mentz. The French have entirely evacuated the duchy of Deux-Ponts.

AMSTERDAM, April 15.

On the approach of the Prussian troops under the command of General Romberg, the French evacuated the whole duchy of Deux Ponts.

General Custine is posted with his army between Landau and Wisenbourg; according to authentic intelligence, it consists only of 24,000 men. General Wurmser, at the head of 12,000 Austrians and 4,000 troops of Hesse Darmstadt, who closely pursued them as far as Gemersheim, has his advanced posts at Vergzabern. As General de Hohenloe is approaching through the defiles of Durkheim, on the side towards Newstadt, the French will find themselves between two fires, and be prevented both from throwing up entrenchments, and from procuring assistance.

The French prisoners detained at Frankfort have been removed to Bingen, where they will embark on the Rhine, to be conveyed to Wesel.

We learn from Antwerp, by a letter dated the 11th inst. that a courier having arrived there in the night, between the 8th and 9th, the Congress broke up, and Prince Cobourg and Count de Miternich immediately quitted the city, as did the Stadtholder and his son next morning. The separation of the personages, who were there assembled, is ascribed to the failure of the plan formed by General Dumourier in favour of a Counter-Revolution.

In consequence of a resolution formed by their High Mightinesses on the 5th inst. his Serene Highness has been requested to give orders to the Captains of ships of war, and of privateers, not to molest or capture, in open seas, French fishing vessels, equipped solely for that purpose, and not armed. They have power, however, to search them, in case of suspicion. These orders are to be in force as long as the fisheries of the state are not molested by French privateers.

BRUSSELS, April 11.

We are assured, that many of the troops which accompanied Dumourier in his flight, have abandoned him, to return to France. His design was to put Lisle and Valenciennes into the hands of the Imperial troops; in order to effect this, it is reported, that the fortress of Conde was to have been surrendered.

April 13.

A rapid movement made by our army against Conde, gave rise to the premature report of its being taken. Notwithstanding the defection of General Dumourier, the French still seem determined to oppose the efforts of the combined armies. The position which they have taken is as follows: A considerable body of their troops will occupy the entrenched camp of Maubeuge, to cover the hollow which is between that place and Givet. Another body will form a camp at Famars, between Valenciennes and Mons, in order to give succour, if necessary, to the former place, while Lisle and French Flanders will be protected by an army advantageously posted at Maulde.

EDINBURGH.

Copy of a letter from Glasgow, March 29.

"SIR,

"I was yesterday witness to an occurrence, which has in its nature something so extremely ludicrous, but at the same time accompanied with certain serious circumstances, that I am at a loss in which of these strains to give you an account of it.

"Yesterday the annual sermon, before the society for the benefit of the sons of the clergy, was preached in St. Andrew's church. After the service, I was amazed to hear a band of singers begin "God save the King." Struck with the strangeness of the circumstance, I could not well imagine how such an exercise could be introduced, immediately after the serious work in which we had been engaged, as I conceived the house of God sacred only to the purposes of piety and devotion, but I found, upon inquiry, that it was by desire of the magistrates, who were then present.

"The circumstance being in itself so extraordinary and unexpected, I felt a lively sense of the ridiculous, and expected, when the song was finished, to hear the church echo with the cry of "*encore, encore,*" but I soon found myself chilled with the idea of prophanity, committed against that Being for whose worship we had assembled. It was meant as an expression of loyalty—away with such expressions of loyalty from the House of God.—Let us not profane his worship by the praises of a mortal man. I wish, as much as any man, to encourage sentiments of loyalty to his majesty; but hope, that in future expression thereof, a little more decency, as to time and place, will be observed.

"It was with a mixture of disdain and pity, that I observed many present, who sat in silence during the praises of God, join with alacrity the chorus of the song."

DOVER, April 1.

Yesterday a ship from Jamaica passed through the road, the Captain of which reports, that he fell in with the French fleet consisting of 13 sail at the entrance of the channel; that they gave chase to him, but a fog coming on, he lost sight of them. About seven hours after, he saw the English fleet, under the command of Admiral Gardiner, and sent his boat on board the Admiral to give him this intelligence, so that news of an engagement between the two fleets may be hourly expected.

LONDON.

Tuesday, April 23.

The last advices from the continent intimate an union of singular complexion between Prince Ernest Augustus, the fifth son of his majesty, and lady Augusta Murray, the daughter of the earl of Dunmore, now in Switzerland. They were united at Rome. His R—H—is just twenty years of age; the lady turned of thirty.

The defection of Dumourier has ultimately proved of no further service to the combined powers, than that of having withdrawn a very intelligent and popular officer from the French service, and of having disunited their northern army. On the other hand this force has been thrown into the French garrison towns, which, perhaps, may prove of greater inconvenience to the Austrians, than if the army had kept together.

Three British squadrons will be in the Mediterranean this summer, where Admiral Cosby's and Lord Hood's will shortly be added to that of Admiral Goodall. The Spanish and Portuguese squadrons, which will occasionally act with these, will probably give the combined powers a fleet of forty sail of the line in that sea.

The Sublime Porte, at the instances of the ministers of the allied powers, have ordered a fleet to be equipped to scour the seas under dominiation from the Corsairs and privateers which infest it, and also to protect the Ottoman flag and trade. This fleet will be ready by May.

In lord Howe's channel fleet Admiral Bowyer will command the van, and the Duke of Clarence the rear.

Yesterday advice was received from Admiral M'Bride, in the Downs, that the General Washington, an American ship from Bengal, was safe arrived in the Downs, and put under his care, in company with the Favourite, Captain Russel, another American ship, from Bengal, who remain at anchor for orders.

It is pretty generally understood that Admiral Turguet, as well as Generals Custine and Biron, will Dumourier the Convention of France; but the contest will, notwithstanding, be much longer than the monied men seem, by the price of stock, to imagine: and at last it will be decided by the navy and force of Great-Britain.

General Dumourier, General Valence, Madame Sillery, and a few other persons attached to Dumourier, set out from Brussels the 15th, on their way to Switzerland, the whole army having renounced him.

Dumourier is fifty-three years of age. He is of low extraction, and was introduced into public life by the duke de Choiseul, who took him under his protection. The rapidity of his movements can be compared only to that of his ideas. His principal nourishment is soup, a little bread, and a few glasses of wine. He sleeps on chairs, in his boots, and never more than three hours during the night. By continual self-denial he accustomed himself early to endure pain and fatigue. Being ambitious, and fond of glory, he always wished to act a distinguished part, and in this respect he has been seconded by fortune. Portugal, Spain, Holland, Brabant, and Poland, have afforded him an opportunity of signalizing himself; and his life can supply an inexhaustible fund of original traits, anecdotes, and adventures.

When he took the command of the army of Sedan, which La Fayette had entirely prejudiced against him, a soldier cried out, "It is that scouudrel, (pointing to Dumourier) who is the cause of the war." "Comrades, said Dumourier," deliver up to me the man who made use of that expression." The soldier being obliged to quit the ranks, Dumourier addressed him as follows: "I hear that you complain of me, and I must have satisfaction. If you are a man, do as I do—draw? The General immediately put himself in a posture of defence. The soldier fell at his feet. Dumourier satisfied, ordered him to return to his post, and asked pardon for him from his comrades, which he obtained.

A FULLER

WILL find encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, living in Loudown county, Virginia, near Leesburgh, who has a mill in good order, and has been occupied by a fuller from the state of Pennsylvania for two years past. None need apply, but such as can come well recommended.

June 10, 1793. * JOSEPH BRADEN.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends and customers in particular, that he has removed from the house where he formerly resided, to the inn lately occupied by Mrs. Sidney Paul, well known by the sign of the Indian King, in Market-street, where he has laid in a stock of the best of liquors, which he will always make it his study to procure. He has good accommodations for travellers, with their horses and carriages; requests a continuance of the patronage and encouragement of the public, and subscribes himself,

Their humble servant.

MICHAEL KITTS.

N. B. Horses taken in at livery, and horses and chairs to hire. *

To the Public,

CATHARINE DIEMER'S

Infallible UNCTION, or OINTMENT for the SCALD HEAD, is sold by the subscriber, living in Kensington, near the burying-ground, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia.

THIS universal Ointment heals and eradicates the abovesaid scald head entirely, without any pain, which several hundred formerly afflicted persons, residing in this and the neighbouring states, can testify, some of whom had been in a very distressed situation with that malady for forty years, and by this valuable ointment perfectly cured of this long and loathsome leprosy; also a number of poor children two years old, who have suffered the most excruciating pains and anguish, occasioned by ignorant empirics, and unskilful quacks in this dangerous malady, have, by their parents using this unction, been happily cured: Likewise have been entirely restored, many of our continental troops, whose inveterate leprosy was deemed dangerous and incurable, which occasioned their discharge from our army, previous to their application of this sovereign remedy.

This salutary unction or ointment, formerly prepared by Catharine Diemer, is only prepared and vended by the subscriber, at the above specified place, and no where else, with proper directions respecting its happy use, and is offered to the afflicted part of the public, by SOPHIA KRESSEL, daughter of the late John Bellin, deceased, and wife to Andrew Kressel.

N. B. Children and grown persons, afflicted with scald heads, are received at her house, and an infallible cure of that leprosy is warranted by her.

At said place may be had, universal pil's for the Gravel, and its malignant stages, as well as a safe strengthening restorative for the weakness and pains in the back; said pills administering immediate relief to the afflicted.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of John Bilderback, of the county of Salem, an insolvent debtor, that they meet at the house of Edward Siddons, in the town of Salem, on the 17th day of September next, in order to receive a dividend of all the money that has come to hand belonging to said Bilderback's estate.

JONATHAN GIBBS, } Assignees.
ELIJAH CATTELL, }

Salem, New-Jersey,
June 11, 1793. *

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Samuel Barber, of the county of Salem, an insolvent debtor, that they meet at the house of Henry Sparks, in the town of Salem, on the 18th day of September next, in order to receive a dividend of all the money that is come to hand belonging to said Barber's estate.

JACOB HUFTY, } Assignees.
JONATHAN GIBBS, }

Salem, New-Jersey,
June 14, 1793. ¶

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Alexandria township, Huntingdon county, and state of New-Jersey, on the 3d of June instant, a certain WILLIAM GOODEN, an apprentice, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout built, red-full faced, dark brown hair, tied, eighteen years of age, had on and took with him a dark grey linsey fulled coat and jacket, 2 pair striped trowsers, 1 pair ditto fustian, 2 flax and tow shirts, no shoes, a half worn felt hat, with white looping; also stole and took with him a fiddle, 1 large gammon, 1 loaf of bread, and other provisions; it is supposed he has gone for Sunbury. Whoever takes up the said apprentice, and secures him in any gail, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

JOHN SUMMERS, *

June 7, 1793.

WAS found, between the Fox Chase and Frankford, on the Bristol Road, a small sum of money in Bank notes. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to JAMES MELONE, near the 13 mile stone, on said road. *

Bensalem, Bucks county,
June 2, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a black MARE, about 13 hands high, a natural pacer, the mane hangs on both sides, has no white about her. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away.

* MICHAEL RAPP.

Warminster township, Bucks county,
May 31, 1793.

WANTED,

TWO or three active young Lads, from 12 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the White and Black-smiths business. Enquire of the printers of the Pennsylvania Gazette.

N. B. None but such as can be well recommended need apply.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1793.

SAVANNAH, May 16.

Captain Dennet, who arrived here on Sunday last from Aux-Cays, was spoke with by the British frigate Diana, in company with a 50 gun ship and the Hound sloop of war, cruising off Hispaniola. The captain of the Diana informed him, that the ports in Jamaica were open for the importation of provisions in foreign bottoms.

We hear from Liberty county, that a party of Indians, on Tuesday week last, attacked the plantation of Mr. Smith, and took off 13 negroes. They were closely pursued by colonel Stewart, who found the Alatamaha too wide for swimming; he however crossed his men and pursued on foot, and the next morning came on their camp just after they had left it. Shortly after four of his men tired, whom he was obliged to leave, with one man to take care of them and conduct them to the crossing place. After marching near two miles further, guns were heard in their rear, which the colonel supposed to be at his tired men, and which induced him to give over the pursuit. On returning to where the tired people were left, they found one of them (young Girardeau) killed and scalped, and the rest gone. The colonel was now too far behind to have any prospect of coming up with them, and recrossed the Alatamaha, where they fortunately found the four remaining of the tired party.

In consequence of a report that 300 Creek Indians had set off from the nation to attack the post at Beard's Bluff, a draft and march of the Chatham regiment has taken place.

CHARLESTON, May 27.

A letter from a merchant in Baltimore, to his correspondent in this city, says, that American shipping are in so great demand there, that freights might be procured for twice the number that offer; and that in consequence 7s. 6d. sterling per barrel, was offered (and refused) as freight for flour from thence to Europe.

From late accounts received, we may hope, that report has magnified the mischief said to be done by the Indians in Georgia, as in this month only one family has been cut off, and that high up the Oconee river.

A few Creeks crossed from Georgia over to the Carolina side not long since, and near to one of our posts established for the protection of the frontiers, they shot a horse and stole another; the officer at the post, with a party, pursued and came up with the Indians, which, as was then imagined, consisted of only 3 men, the party fired, and killed two of the Indians on the spot, and wounded the third—it appeared afterwards that there were 4 in number of the Indians—that the wounded one fell directly in the bushes, but was not discovered by our people—and that the fourth took to a precipitate flight, and, extraordinary for an Indian, threw away his gun; and, almost starved, he arrived at one of the remotest Cherokee villages.

About the 11th instant, the spies from one of our posts discovered the signs of a small party, supposed 5 or 6—nothing more had transpired respecting them when these accounts came away; our people are very vigilant, and keep a proper look out.

The Cherokees seem prefectly disposed for peace, or rather quite averse to war. The Chickasaws have declared war against the Creeks, and it is believed that they will be joined by the Choctaws, who have expressed a wish that the general government would establish a post on the Muscle Shoals, for the protection of their trade.

We are sorry to learn, from the country, that the late long continued rains have very generally damaged the crops of rice. The deluge has been so great, in some places, as totally to destroy the rice which had been planted, and it is feared, that the water will not be drained off in time to replant this season.

May 28.

The seaman to whom the fatal accident occurred on Saturday, died in the naval hospital on Sunday evening.

MARTINSBURG, June 10.

While we have daily accounts of the operations of foreign armies, we cannot, on the most critical enquiry, obtain the least information respecting our western ar-

my, if any exists. They must either be on some very secret expedition, or lying dormant and concealed in some desolate woods, while their savage enemy are openly committing the most cruel murders and depredations on the defenceless inhabitants of our frontiers, from one end to the other, and within thirty-five miles of the seat of government of the state of Georgia!

WINCHESTER, June 10.

The Knoxville Gazette, of the 18th ult. furnishes the following melancholy detail of Indian depredations:

Last Saturday James Donelson arrived in town express from Cumberland, Mero district. From him we have received letters, containing the most melancholy accounts of the distressed situation of the truly unfortunate inhabitants of that district.

Among the many murders and depredations lately committed by the Indians in that district, the following, which have taken place between the 9th and 28th of April, are a part.

April 9. Colonel Isaac Bledsoe killed in his field near his own house; the party consisted of twenty. 10th, the house of Mrs. Simpson was set on fire in the night, but the flames were extinguished by men who were in the house. 11th, John Harman and —— Dowdy were killed near the mouth of Sycamore, in Tenessee country. 14th, Henry Howdeshall and Samuel Parr killed near General Rutherford's. 18th, John Benton killed on the road between Capt. Reese's and Col. Winchester's mill—the same day two men were killed on the road to Kentucky. 19th, two men were killed within hearing of Clarksville. 20th, Richard Shaffer and —— Gambrell were killed, and James Dean wounded. 27th, a party of Indians, at first supposed to be sixty, but since, on good grounds, believed to be two hundred, attacked the station at Grenville, and killed John Jarvis, and a negro fellow belonging to Mrs. Parkes. This station was saved by the signal bravery of William Neely, William Wilson, and William Hall, who killed two Indians and wounded several others. Men are now in pursuit of the Indians. Where will these mischiefs end? What are the blessings of government to us? Are we to hope for protection? If so, when? On the 28th, Francis Ramer was killed near the Dripping Spring, between Cumberland and Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, May 11.

On Tuesday, the 30th ult. the Indians took two men prisoners on the Brachee's creek; previous to which, one of them was slightly wounded in the thigh. After taking them some distance, they tomahawked and scalped the wounded man, who was found, and brought home alive, and was living on Sunday last, but there is little hopes of his recovery.

The army under the command of Major General Wayne passed Limestone last Sunday morning, on their way to Fort Washington.

ALEXANDRIA, June 8.

MESSRS. PRINTERS.

Having obtained a copy of the circular letter from the department of the Treasury, respecting the ships of war and privateers of France, I send it to you for publication—by giving it a place in your paper you will probably prevent much misconception and misrepresentation. I must confess that I feel no small degree of indignation to see many people wantonly censuring the conduct of the executive in this instance, being at the same time entirely unacquainted with every circumstance that gave rise to it, and of every principle upon which it is justifiable. They are eternally inflicting upon a strict neutrality, and appear to possess no definitive conceptions of the true meaning of the term. Would it be an observance of the principles of neutrality, with respect to France, to disregard a treaty, at the very first occasion which could be possibly demand an observance of it? If France had never been engaged in war, the 17th and 22d articles would have been useless. But as the period has arrived, which, calls for the execution of the engagements stipulated in those articles would it not amount to an unequivocal declaration of war with France, to reject the validity of them.

I think it would be proper to publish the two articles in question.—After which, I shall be much surprised to see one man of solid understanding, disapproving of a rigid adherence to them on the part of America.

A. B.

(CIRCULAR.)

Treasury Department, May 30, 1793.

SIR,

IT being the opinion of the executive that there is no general law of the land, prohibiting the entry and sale of goods captured by foreign powers at war—and consequently that such entry and sale are lawful; except in cases whereas a prohibitition is to be found in the treaties of the United States,

It becomes the duty of this department to make known to you, that the entry of vessels captured and brought into our ports, by the ships of war and privateers of France, and of their cargoes, is to be received in the same manner, under the same regulations, and upon the same conditions, as that of vessels and their cargoes which are not prizes.—One of these conditions is, of course, the payment or securing the payment of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares, and merchandize imported, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels.

But the same privilege will not extend to any of the other belligerent powers, being contrary to the 17th and 22d articles of our treaty with France.

I am, &c

BALTIMORE, June 13.

Tuesday evening last arrived here the schooner Esther, Captain Jared Bartholomew, in twenty days from Lee Let (St. Domingo) by whom we learn, that 7 ships of the line, 7 frigates (most of them of 40 guns) and a great number of transports, with Governor Galbau de Fort, and 14,000 troops, had arrived at the Cape from France. On the 24th of May, in the Bite of Leogane, spoke a French frigate called the Concord, of 36 guns (one of the fleet) bound to Aux-Cayes with troops, in company with three ships of the line. On the 8th inst. in lat. 36, 18, spoke the sloop William, Captain Sheppard, of this port, bound to Cape-Francois---all well.

On the same day arrived the sloop Eliza, Capt. Butler, from Bourdeaux; by her we have French papers to the second of April, which contain very little besides the proceedings of the national convention, which we have already communicated to our readers. We have seen a number of letters received by her, which contain no politics; from which circumstance we are induced to believe, that the situation of France is not so alarming as it is represented to be by the London prints.

We hear from Petersburg, that the great quantity of rain that has fallen there has materially injured the crop of wheat in many parts of that state, and it is apprehended, if the wet weather should continue much longer, that nearly one half of the crop will be lost.

WILMINGTON, June 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Martin's, to his friend in this town, dated St. Peter's, May 20.

"The communication with the country being cut off, by being in possession of the aristocrats, makes produce very scarce. The patriots of this town and Fort Royal, have had 2 severe engagements with them, both of which terminated in favor of the patriots. In the last engagement they took from the aristocrats 400 bbls. of flour, 100 hdds. of fish, 30 bbls. of beef, and 6 field pieces. There is an English fleet of 4 sail of the line and 7 frigates, cruising off in sight of this town for 8 days past.

BOSTON, June 10.

Capture of St. Martins.

Captain Micajah Ingolls, who arrived at Newburyport on Wednesday last, in 15 days, from St. Martins, informs---That the Dutch quarter of St. Martins had taken the French quarter.—Fourteen men went and took the fort at Meragut, in the night, which was guarded by seventeen men, and took the same without firing a gun, or killing a man, next morning hoisted Dutch colours in the fort, and sent an express to the town, that should they find any resistance, the town would be destroyed; at 10 o'clock, A. M. the Governor went over to Meragut with two companies of militia; immediately the inhabitants gave themselves up to the Dutch government.

SALEM, June 11.

Advices from Martinique.

Capt. Eli Brown, who arrived at Marblehead on Saturday last from Martinique, which he left the 19th ult. has afforded us the following particulars relative to the situation of that island.—The 6th of May there was a general alarm beat in St. Pierre, and all the whites, mulattoes and free negroes were turned out to embark for fort Royal, to make a general attack upon the aristocrats—on their way thither, the general tho't it best not to go out with his whole body, and dispatched back to St. Pierre, by land, 200 men, who were attacked by a body of the enemy, abreast of Case-Navire, that were concealed in the Cane Patches, but the republicans made a retreat in good order to St. Pierre, with two only of their party wounded.—The next morning the Firm line of battle ship and the Calypso frigate, belonging to the aristocrats, took possession of Case-Navire, and cut off the communication between fort Royal and St. Pierre, by land and sea. The 10th, eleven British ships (8 of the line and 3 frigates) made their appearance off St. Pierre—three of them proceeded up and took possession of Fort Royal Bay, in order to block it up—the remainder anchored upon Times, at Case-Navire, where they landed, and the English and White flags were hoisted in union. About 5 or 6 days before Capt. Brown sailed, 7 of the English ships disappeared—and on his passage he spoke an English privateer off Dominica, the commander of which informed him that the second English fleet had arrived at Barbadoes, with troops, and that the above 7 ships were gone for said troops. The skirmishes between the general's party (the republican, we suppose) and the aristocrats were frequent bloody—the former had burnt 22 plantations between Robert and Lamentin, as was reported when Capt. Brown sailed. No vessels had arrived from France for 40 days. The French sailors were obliged to go on shore to guard the town, as what few old men the general left on guard were worn down with fatigue. The embargo had been on 15 days when Capt. Brown sailed—the stores had been shut the time, and no business transacted.

NEW-YORK, June 15.

Yesterday the Cap of Liberty was erected in the Tontine Coffee-House, by the friends to Liberty, Equality and the Rights of Man, amid the acclamations of their fellow citizens, in defiance of all despotic tyrants. It is a beautiful crimson, adorned with a white tassel, and supported by a staff.

To the peaceable and independent Whigs of the city of New-York.

YOU have planted the Cap of Liberty at the Tontine Coffee-House—It is an object that cannot offend the view of any liberal soul; and should a removal of it be attempted, the individual concerned in it will become the scorn and hatred of every son of Columbia. Leave it now in the care of him who has hitherto, and, I hope, ever will protect it. Let us now remain at home, and trust the pledge of our love to those who usually frequented the place in which it is erected.

The Real Whigs.

Last Thursday arrived here the brig Maria, Captain Henry, in 18 days from Jeromee, with several passengers. When the Maria left Jeromee no confirmation of the taking of Martinico or Guadaloupe had been received. Off Cape Nicola Mole spoke a French 74 and 3 frigates, on a cruize. Saw no other armed vessels on her passage.

Captain Clap, who arrived here yesterday in 18 days from Aux Cayes, informs, that in coming out he saw two French ships of the line, and five frigates—they had taken a Jamaica ship of 300 tons—and taken some and cleared the coast of all the English privateers. An English frigate of 28 guns is probably taken, as she was near them.

By the brig Maria, Captain Henry, arrived yesterday afternoon from Jeremie, in 18 days, with several passengers, we hear that the account of taking of Martinique and Gaudaloupe had not been confirmed there. The passengers state, that off Cape Nichola Mole, they spoke a French 74 gun ship and three frigates on a cruize.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

Monday last arrived at Port Penn, the ship John and Richard, Capt. Knowland, in three months and 20 days from Madras; she will sail in the course of the present week for London.

Last Monday evening Mr. Blanchard entertained the citizens with the second experiment of the Parachute, which succeeded, to the admiration of all the spectators.

The weather being wet, prevented the ascension of the balloon to the height intended, but every particular of the experiment was effected, and the balloon and parachute fell in Arch street, near the Delaware, the animals coming down safe.

As several reports have been circulated relative to the Ambuscade frigate, and the cause of her putting into New-York, we think proper to mention, from good authority, that it was the intention of Capt. Bompard, previous to sailing from the Delaware, to put into New-York—for what purpose we pretend not to say; and on leaving this city he gave directions to his correspondent to forward his letters thither, intending to be there within 15 days from his departure.

On Friday last, at an Election held for Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, the following nineteen Persons were chosen, which, together with the six already nominated by the legislature of Pennsylvania, completes the twenty-five Directors of the Institution. The site of the Bank is Lodge alley in Second-street.

Those Directors marked with a star were chosen by the legislature, the other 19 by the Stockholders.

Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

* Jacob Morgan,
* William Miller,
* Kearny Wharton,
* John Swanwick,
* Charles Biddle,
* Samuel M. Fox,
John Barclay,
Samuel Howell,
James Crawford,
Hugh Holmes,
John Rofs,
John Leamy,
Matthew Lawler,
John Fry, jun.
Godfrey Haga,
William Montgomery,
Philip Nicklin,
William Sansom,
Thomas Rufton,
R. Ralston,
Stand. Ford,
Walter Stewart,
Charles Pettit,
C. Stocker,
George Pennock.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, held the 15th day of June, 1793, at the Bank, in Lodge-alley, Charles Biddle, Esq; was requested to act as Chairman, and Samuel M. Fox, as Secretary pro tem. The directors proceeded to the election of a President, by ballot, when it appeared, that John Barclay, Esq; was duly elected.

Resolved, that on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the board will proceed to the election of a Cashier, and other officers of the Bank, and that notice thereof be given in at least two of the newspapers of this city.

Extract from the minutes,

SAM. M. FOX, sec. pro tem.

The ship Victoria in 17 days from New Orleans has brought 40 passengers, Frenchmen and Kentucky Americans—This ship carries four guns, and is pierced for 24.

The brig Molly has likewise brought 16 passengers from New Orleans, and is the 4th vessel that has arrived from that place within two days. Flour sold there at about 9 dollars per barrel. The freedom of the New Orleans trade is greatly advanced, and American vessels are allowed to clear out, without being obliged to enter as from Cape-Francois. The orders for flour by these vessels are considerable.

SALEM, June 11. Capt. Benj. West, jun. from St. Lucia, spoke the English fleet under admiral Gardner, in the evening of the day when he left St. Lucia, the 12th ult. it consisted of 7 sail of the line and three or four frigates.—The inhabitants of St. Lucie, to a man, are staunch Republicans, they are a brave little band, and are determined to Conquer or Die.—They have our best wishes for success.

The brig John of Boston, sailed from Port Royal the 19th ult. He was boarded by the privateer that stopped Capt. Brown, and having French passengers and they supposing French property on board, was sent into Dominica.

CONCORD, June 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Treasury department at Philadelphia, to his friend in Hanover, May 4.

"I would inform you, that last evening at 9 o'clock, arrived here from the Court of the Ex Princes at Coblentz, Count de Noailles, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentary from the Prince Regent of France. At a very late hour he waited on the President, with whom he was in private conversation until near morning. Mr. Genet, Minister from the Republic, is on his way from Charleston, S. C. and is daily expected.—The crisis of affairs, it is generally thought, will demand a session of Congress."

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away this morning, the 14th day of June, from the subscriber, living in the township of Northampton, Burlington county, and state of New-Jersey, an apprentice lad, named Benjamin Howard, about 5 feet 9 inches high, light complexion, light brown hair, about 18 years of age; took with him two suits of cloaths, one of fustian, and one of jean, both olive coloured, two shirts, one a fine one, marked on the hip N. H. three pair of stockings, two of which are cotton and wool, light blue mixture, the other white cotton with blue rings round the tops, one pair of homespun linnen trowsers, striped, lie colour, pale blue and white, two pair of shoes, one of calf skin, some money in silver, and a new castor hat; It is supposed he is gone towards his father's in the lower Jersey; he is a pretty good looking young fellow. Whoever will secure the said runaway in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, from

‡ ISAAC HAINES.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 8th instant, from the subscriber, living in Fairfield township, Cumberland county, New-Jersey, a Negro woman, named SYLVIA, with a young female child, about three months old. She is about thirty years old, and has a blemish in her left eye; had on a wire bonnet, a calico gown, and a red skirt. It is expected that she went away with a Negro man, who calls himself Thomas Sample, but likely he may change his name; he is a stout young Negro, had on a felt hat, grey coat, lined with yellow flannel, corduroy breeches, and some other cloaths. It is expected they have a forged pass with them. Any person securing them in Cumberland gaol, or bringing them to their master, shall have the above reward, or eight dollars for the woman and child.

JOHN POWELL.

N. B. Said Tom has an obligation for her freedom, but has not paid any of it off.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the creditors of Rebecca Randolph, and Isaac Scull, prisoners now in actual confinement for debt in the gaol of the county of Cumberland, in the state of New-Jersey, to appear before two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, holden in and for the said county, at the house of Jonathan Lummis, Inn-keeper, in Bridge-Town, on Wednesday, the 3d day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why assignments of said debtors estates respectively should not then be made, and the said debtors discharged pursuant to law.

* REBECCA RANDOLPH,

June 8, 1793. ISAAC SCULL.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, June 8th, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of George Webſter, Inkeeper, in Moreland townſhip, on Friday, the twelfth day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, two certain meſſuages and tracts of land, ſituate in Abington townſhip, the one containing forty-ſix acres of land, bounded by the old York road, and land of William Tennant, William Jenkins, and others, whereon are erected a ſtone dwelling-houſe and barn, a tan-yard, with a ſtone bark-houſe, &c. The other of them containing one hundred acres, bounded by land of Robert Fletcher, John Hollowell, and others, whereon are erected a good dwelling houſe, barn and ſtables, &c. with all and ſingular the appurtenances thereto belonging; the whole taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the eſtate of Moſes Sheppard, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 20th May laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Benſalem townſhip, county of Bucks and ſtate of Pennſylvania, a ſtrong hearty able Negroe man, named Tobe, twenty-three years of age, about five feet nine inches high, pretty black, ſhows his teeth and gums very much when he laughs, which he does very frequently, his knees turn conſiderably inwards; he is apt to get in liquor, ſwears and is impertinent and ſaucy when intoxicated; he is well acquainted with all kind of plantation work, being brought up to the farming buſineſs: Had on when he went away, an old hat, tow ſhirt and trowſers, a good deal worn, an old under-jacket, the fore part of it ſtriped velvet, with corduroy backs, and ſugar-loaf buttons, and an old pair of ſhoes and buckles, but will be likely to ſupply himſelf with other cloaths. Whoever apprehends the ſaid runaway ſervant, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any priſon, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

ABRAHAM LARUE, junr.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour the ſaid negro, at their peril. If the above negro returns home to his maſter, he ſhall meet with the ſame uſuage as formerly, which was with the utmoſt lenity.

June 5th, 1793. +

WAS taken up, treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber, a large black COW, about eight years old, with ſtrait horns, a crop off both ears, white under her belly, and acroſs both hips down to her flanks, the end of her tail white, and gives milk only out of two teats. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN GROVER.

Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, June 4th, 1793. +

To be ſold at public vendue,

at the Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on the twentieth of this inſtant (June) between the hours of twelve and one o'clock,

A GROUND-RENT of Six Pounds, lawful money of Pennſylvania, per annum, iſſuing out of a lot of ground on the north ſide of Gilbert's alley, between Front and Second-ſtreets, late the eſtate of Iſaac Andrews, deceaſed, and to be ſold purſuant to his laſt will and teſtament, by MARK MILLER and THOMAS REDMAN, Executors.

Sixth Month 1ſt, 1793. †

HEBREW LANGUAGE.

AT 6 o'clock in the evening, in the Friends Grammar School-room, South Fourth-ſtreet, is opened by J. M. RAY, from Edinburgh, lately from Paris, a Hebrew Claſs, with diſquiſitions concerning the nature, origin and progreſs of languages, as in his former practice for a number of years, and alſo a comparative view of the Eaſtern, the Weſtern and the Modern Languages, Philoſophy, Oratory and Poetry, as the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan, Ethiopic, Arabic, Perſian, the Greek and Latin, the Engliſh, French, &c. Modern Languages. The French and other Foreigners are taught Engliſh in the moſt ſpeedy method.

N. B. The Hebrew being ſcientific, deſcribes the nature of things, and diſplays the true philoſophy, aſtronomy, &c. It is the key to the phraſeology of the New Teſtament as well as the Old, and the Pagan theology and mythology, and all antiquities, and is the eaſieſt language to learn, ſo that mere Engliſh ſcholars acquire it in a few months.

TO BE SOLD,

In Pennſbury Manor,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about two hundred acres, ſituate in the Manor of Pennſbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles diſtant from the borough of Briſtol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about twenty-five miles from the latter; from thirty to forty acres whereof has been partly cleared, the reſt woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are ſeveral choice ſprings upon this tract, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at No. 42, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of ſale.

CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.

Alſo for ſale, a Copper Caboofe, two Spy Glaſſes, a Fuſee, two Sea Books, with ſome Maps. Enquire as above.

May 28, 1793.

Wrought Iron Cheſts

Made and ſold by

JOHN WUCHERER,

Near the Bank of North-America, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia;

Where gentlemen may be accomodated with the above mentioned article of any ſize, of the beſt quality.

He alſo performs moſt other kinds of

Black and White Smiths Work,

On the ſhorteſt notice, and on reaſonable terms.

April 23, tbctf.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 16th inſtant, a light bay HORSE, about fourteen and an half hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and ſome white ſpots on his breaſt, four years old; he is a natural trotter, and moves well, with a long dock.---Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his property, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, with all reaſonable charges paid, or SIX DOLLARS for either, by

EDWARD WORSTALL.

May 18, 1793. *

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a mulatto boy, named Stephen, about 20 years of age; had on, a white ſhirt, new ticklenburg trowſers a blue ſailor jacket, ſhoes with plated buckles; he is much marked with the ſmall-pox, is a ſhort well-ſet fellow, and has a ſour countenance; he broke open a trunk and ſtole two ten dollar bank notes, five Spaniſh milled dollars, and ſome ſmall pieces of ſilver. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and brings him home to his maſter, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

RICHARD WESCOAT.

Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, May 20. 1793. +

TO BE LET,

A LOT, with a compleat ſtone dwelling-houſe, in a ſuitable place for a ſtore or a tradeſman of almoſt any kind; it would be a ſuitable place for a Cutler, as there is a compleat fall of water before the door, with plenty of water for almoſt any kind of water-works tilt-hammers and blade-mill may be eaſily erected, a convenient tan-yard, with a bark-mill worked by water, and many other conveniences if required; the premiſes are ſituated within ten miles of the borough of Wilmington, and one mile of Kennet ſquare, in Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county. Any perſon applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the place, may view the premiſes, and know the terms, which will be moderate. Immediate entrance will be given, by

¶ JOB PACKER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, on the 9th of May, a cheſnut brown HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, far advanced in years, ſhod all round, both hind feet white, a ſtar in his forehead, and has a ſhort tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

‡ JOHN JONES.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of James Dilworth, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Briſtol, and county of Philadelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, weſt of Fourth-ſtreet. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, and county aforeſaid; who deſire thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make ſpeedy payment and prevent trouble; alſo thoſe who may have any demands, to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and ISAIAH WORRELL, } Execut.

1ſt month 28, 1793. § tf.

Harriſburgh Mail-Stage

STARTS every Wedneſday, from Mr. Henry Eply's, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and arrives at Harriſburgh on the Saturday morning following——ſtarts from Mr. Crabb's, innkeeper, Harriſburgh, on Monday, and arrives on Wedneſday at Philadelphia.

☞ The READING STAGE ſtarts from Reading, at Mr. John Witman's, innkeeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tueſday morning; then ſtarts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid,

by the public's humble ſervant,

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

TAKEN up at the Spring-Houſe, on the 15th of this inſtant, a ſmall brown MARE, three years old. The owner, by applying to the ſubſcriber, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.

WILLIAM PRESTON.

Montgomery county, May 27, 1793. *

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, with brick Meſſuage thereon, ſituate at the north-eaſt corner of Vine and Second-ſtreets, in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia. It is a good ſtand for public buſineſs, and is capable of great improvement. For terms of ſale, which will be made eaſy, and further particulars, apply to PETER THOMPSON, and SON, Conveyancers, No. 34, Saſſafras-ſtreet. ¶

March 29, 1793. tf.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, No 23 in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, has juſt received by the late arrivals from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Hull, and is now opening a general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Which he will diſpoſe of wholeſale or retail for caſh or the uſual credit, viz.

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye-pans and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; bliſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and ſauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated ſhoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving-boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſhears; common and taylors thimbles; rowling-pieces, gun-locks; coal-ſifters; curry-combs and bruſhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights in ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and ragſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons, &c. braſs and iron wire; huntſmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell metal kettles; braſs and iron table chafing-diſhes; ditto; braſs locks, corks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; ſaddlers ſtraining-irons, girth, diaper and ſtraining web, ſadded and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup-irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; curriers knives and ſteels; bar lead. &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades, ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron tea-kettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, faſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine twine; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hempſeed, with many other articles not enumerated. t f.

Philadelphia, 4 mo. 26. 1793.

GRIFFITH OWEN,

CLOCK-MAKER,

No. 73, north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, between Second-ſtreet and Moravian alley,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he ſtill continues to carry on the Clock-making buſineſs, in all its various branches: thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on having their commands executed with the utmoſt neatneſs and diſpatch; he has now on hand, ready finiſhed, three or four Clocks, with caſes, which he will diſpoſe of reaſonably for caſh; and as he is determined to keep a conſtant ſupply of thoſe articles, he flatters himſelf that it will always be in his power to comply with any orders he may receive. The neatneſs of his work, and the promptitude of the execution, he hopes will merit the attention of the public.

N. B. Mr. JACOB CARVER carries on the Watch-making buſineſs at the ſame place.

At the CARD MANUFACTORY, No. 59, North Front-ſtreet,

Webſter, Adgate & White

Have conſtantly for ſale, a large aſſortment of every kind of Cotton, Wool and Tow CARDS and all kinds of manufacturing and machine CARDS, cheap, and of a ſuperior quality.

Alſo, NAILS for lathing, ſhingling and caſks, much approved of, both for their cheapneſs and goodneſs of quality.

Iron Wire of all ſizes, Gun-flints, Marbled Paper and Waſhing Mills, on the moſt approved conſtruction.

Alſo, a quantity of well aſſorted Stone-ware.

To be ſold at private ſale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with ſeveral ſtreams of water, and remarkably fine ſprings, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the beſt of timber. There is on this farm a commodious houſe, ſuitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, ſeveral meſſuages, barns, coach-houſe, ſtables, ſpring-houſe and griſt-mill, within three miles of navigation for ſhallops and flats, ſix miles from the borough of Briſtol, and four from Newtown; bounded weſterly by Neſhaminy creek. This eſtate was formerly the ſeat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county. February 5, 1793. tf.

LAW BOOKS.

GEORGE DAVIS, in the Prothonotary's office of the Supreme Court, Philadelphia, reſpectfully informs the gentlemen of the bar and their ſtudents, in this and other ſtates, that by the Camilla, juſt arrived from Dublin, he has received the following Books, which he begs to preſent to their attention, at the ſame modederate prices as have diſtinguiſhed his former ſales.

If gentlemen, reſiding at a diſtance, ſhould be pleaſed to favour him with their commands in writing, immediate reſpect ſhall be paid to them, and, with their permiſſion, if he has not the books by him, will direct them from Ireland ſo that they may be had in a few months after their orders are ſent.

G. D. expects, in a very ſhort time, new Editions of Bacon's Abridgement, Comyns' Digeſt, &c. &c.

No. 313, High-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
April 16, 1793.

FOLIO.

Hargrave and Butler's Coke upon Littleton.

OCTAVO.

Plowden's Commentaries, 2 vols.
Coke's Reports, 7 vols.
Croke's ditto, 2 vols.
Ditto ditto, vol. 2d.
Salkeld's ditto, 3 vols.
Kelyng's ditto,
Lord Raymonds, ditto, 3 vols.
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Wilſon's ditto, 3 vols.
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Equity Caſes abridged, 3 vols.
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Barnes' Notes,
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Gilbert's Hiſtory and Practice C. B.
Richardſon's Practice B. R. and C. B. 2 vols.
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Sheridan's ditto B. R.
Crompton's ditto B. R. and C. B. 2 vols.
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The Clerk's Aſſiſtant in the Practice of the Eccleſiaſtical Court,
Morgan's Eſſays, 3 vols.
Milford's Pleadings in Chancery,
Syſtem of Pleading,
Buller's Niſi Prius,
Eſpinaſſe's ditto,
Interrogatories for the examination of Witneſſes in Courts of Equity,
Gilbert on Replevins,
Ditto on Rents,
Ditto on Deviſes,
Saunders on Uſes and Truſts,
Fearn on remainders,
Wright on Tenures,
Wilſon on Fines and Recoveries,
Pigott on common Recoveries,
Runnington on Ejectments,
Powell on Powers,
Ditto on Contracts,
Ditto on Mortgages,
Ditto on Deviſes,
Wood's Conveyancer. 4 vols.
William's Ditto, 2 vols.
Shepard's Touchſtone,
Loveleſs on Bills of Exchange,
Kyd on Awards,
Weſkett on Inſurance,
Parke on Ditto,
Reeve's Hiſtory of the Law of Shipping and Navigation.
Highmore on Bail,
Cooke's Bankrupt Laws,
Addenda to Cooke's Bankrupt Laws,
A ſucceinct digeſt of the Laws relating to Bankrupts,
Sayer's Law of Damages,
Ditto of Coſts,
Hale's Pleas of the Crown, 2 vols.
Hawkins' ditto, 2 vols.
Foſter's Crown Law,
Leach's ditto,
Boſcawen on Penal Statutes,
Barrington on the Statutes,
Francis' Maxims of Equity,
Law Grammar,
Burn's Law Dictionary,
Hargrave's Law Tracts,
Doctor and Student,
Blackſtone's Commentaries abridged,
Eunomus; or dialogues concerning the Law and Conſtitution of England,
De Lolme on the Conſtitution of ditto,
Sullivan's Lectures on ditto,
Woodeſon's Venerian Lectures, 2 vols.
Ditto's Elements of Juriſprudence,
Reeve's Hiſtory of the Engliſh Law, 4 vols.
Hale's Hiſtory of the common Law,
Smith's Wealth of Nations,
Vattel's Law of Nations.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3293.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1793.

BOSTON, June 19.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre (Martinique) May 18.

"When I last wrote to you by Capt. Smith, communicating a short account of a late transaction, I did not expect to remain long enough in the island to continue the subject; but as I am still on the spot, and that a civil war has absolutely taken place, and still exists, I cannot withhold a plain account of subsequent events, as the exaggeration of partial accounts and flying reports are ever perplexing to men in trade. I think I mentioned in my last that the persons disaffected to the present government, had assembled in various parts of the country, forming stations or posts, which in the language of the day obtain the name of *camps*. That one of these had been attacked by the General, and that from the event of that sortie, and the proclamation which followed it, I was induced to hope that tranquility would ensue. It were devoutly to be wished that my conjecture had proved true.

"After the movement of the 16th ult. the disaffected stations gradually thinned, but their partizans in Fort Royal, were constantly retiring from town. All was quiet till the arrival of M. de Gimat, on the 28th—who was put on shore at the windward part of the island, with several other persons of that party, by the Blanche frigate. Some overtures were made about that time towards an agreement to remain in *statu quo*, until the arrival of the civil commissaries who have long been expected from France. On the failure of this proposal the disaffected seized upon the fort at Trinity, and are said to have erected a white flag with a black cross in it.

"Stations were again formed, more numerous than before, and M. de Gimat was placed at the head of that party. Mean while the patriots in the interior parts of the island, formed stations also, and amongst the leaders, one Bellegrade, a mulatto, distinguished himself by uncommon activity. This person collected a few enterprizing men, and was daily reinforced by the accession of others.

On Sunday the 5th inst. the General was beaten in this town *by order of the people*, and the several companies of the national guard, militia, assembled at their respective parades. When there it was proposed to repair to Fort Royal, and offer their services to the General for a general *sortie*. This proposal was adopted by the majority, and 250 men were forthwith embarked in the frigate La Felicite, and 180 in two sloops and a schooner. The whole proceeded to Fort Royal, and the next day an embargo was laid—On the 7th, La Ferme, the 74 gun ship which fled to Trinidad last January, appeared under the white flag, and stationed herself at Case Navire, a small Cove between this and Fort Royal. At her approach St. Catharine's battery there, and others in the neighbourhood, were evacuated, and their guns spiked up. As soon as the Ferme was perceived from Fort Royal, the General, who would not consent to the intended sortie, ordered 200 of the St. Pierre volunteers to return by land. Our detachment returned on the 8th, much harrassed; it had scarcely passed through Case Navire, when Percin, with a detachment from his camp, took possession of that place to act in concert with the ship. This closed the communication between Fort Royal and this town. At sun-rise in the morning of the 9th, a British fleet appeared in the N. W. supposed to consist of 4 sail of the line, 1 fifty-gun ship and 4 frigates. This squadron co-operates with the Ferme and the Calypso, a frigate attached to the Ferme.

"These forces have been cruizing off Fort-Royal ever since.

"On the 10th Bellegrade attacked the principal station of the disaffected, situated at Lamentin, which he carried with inconsiderable loss. The other party are said to have lost 17 men killed, amongst whom are four persons of note, and the booty is reported to be very great. But the most deplorable circumstance is, that 17 sugar plantations were burned on that day, and a number have since suffered the same fate.

"This shocking mode of warfare is still pursued, it is impossible to foresee when it will end.

"In consequence of his success, Bellegrade has been appointed Major General, and is said to have 3000 men with him, but I think the account very much exaggerated.

"Twelve hundred men, *armed*, compose, I suspect, the whole: but these bear the sword in one hand, and a lighted torch in the other.

"We have just received intelligence of this leader having seized upon a magazine of the disaffected, situated at Trois Islets, containing a quantity of fish, flour and beef.

"*May* 20. From the best information in my reach, I am led to fix the number of plantations burned, at 22—this is the lowest number mentioned.

"It is not safe, at present, for American vessels to come into the bay in the night—several have been fired upon, 2 have suffered damage.

"A detachment of 200 men is just returned from a sortie in the night, against a station at Precheur, 6 miles from town. The ground had been abandoned in the evening.

"The *Comite de Surveillance* have at length suffered our countrymen to depart; two vessels each day, until all who are ready for sea shall have sailed.

"It is difficult to form a conjecture on the future fate of the island.

"It is well known that the disaffected were induced to act under the hope of assistance from the British, but as the fleet does not appear to contain troops competent to effect the conquest of the island, some persons think that they will embark for some of the British islands. My own surmise is, that the fleet has a double object—that of intercepting the French squadron expected here, and that of awaiting a convoy of troops sufficient to attack with a prospect of success.—This will require at least 4000 men, provided the disaffected party are previously reduced, but should that party hold its ground, no calculation of the force then requisite can be formed at this juncture.

"I do not learn that our flag has been insulted in these seas, although our vessels are thoroughly scrutinized by the British cruizers.

"There is some talk of the British islands being open, but no certainty of the fact.

"I shall continue to send you on every important occurrence that transpires."

Philadelphia, June 26.

Monday last the President of the United States left this city, on a journey to his seat in Virginia.

Capt. John Field, of the brig Liberty, of Providence, saw the Ambuscade frigate, off Eggharbour on Saturday morning, standing in for the capes, having lost his fore-topmast, mizen-topmast, and main-top-gallant-mast, but how he does not know, as he did not speak him tho' he was within hail.

Ross, the pilot, who arrived yesterday morning from Cape May, informs that the schooner Citizen Genet, was cruizing off, and had attended his pilot boat two days, chasing every vessel he did, but she had not taken any thing on Saturday evening.

Capt. Fulford of the schooner Betsy & Hannah, arrived here on Sunday last in 15 days from Cape Francois—informs that when he left that place 7 ships of the line and 4 frigates were there—that the insurgents were making approaches to the town.

In consequence of an application from the President of the United States to the governor, as commander in chief of the militia of Pennsylvania, a party of the militia was on Saturday last put on board the ship William, now in this port as a prize to the French privateer Citizen Genet, for the purpose of keeping her in safe custody, until he had decided upon an allegation, that she was captured within the limits of the protection of the United States:—the court of admiralty for this district, having pronounced a decree against its own jurisdiction upon the subject.

Extracts from India Papers, brought by the Ship John and Richard, Captain Knowland.

CALCUTTA, December 29.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Macleur, commanding the Honorable Company's ship Panther, on a voyage of discovery, dated Bencoolen, 14th July, 1792.

"We have failed in the main object of our pursuit, that of discovering a strait through New Guinea, in the position supposed—it turned out a deep gulph, at the head of which runs a chain of high mountains, from which I apprehend the ocean is to be seen on the opposite or eastern side, but the number and ferocity of the savages prevented me from solving this conjecture. I exploring this gulph, we lost our Surgeon, by a misplaced confidence in the natives, by whom he was cut to pieces.

"We also failed in our attempts to discover Endeavour Straits, so called by Captain Cooke, in search of which the Pandora frigate was lost. Our failure in this part of our research was owing to the violent N. W. winds which set in and obliged us to return. Being in great distress for water and provisions we touched at Amboyna, where we were amply supplied by the Dutch, who treated us in all respects with great civility and attention. We are the only English vessel that have been there since the horrid massacre.

"We also touched at Timor, where we unfortunately lost lieutenant Haswell, of a dysenteri complaint, and a beautiful Pelew Girl, who died of the small-pox; and soon after we left Timor, a handsome Pelew man of the same disorder. The Dutch payed military honors on the interment of the remains of lieut. Haswell. The governor and council and all the inhabitants of note at Timor attended his funeral—minute guns were fired from the fort, throughout the ceremony.—We universally lament his loss, as he was a young gentleman of great ability and amiable manners. He, as well as lieut. Drummond, fell a victim to his zeal and exertion to promote the service on which he was employed.

"Off the mouth of the straits of Sunda we encountered a heavy gale of wind, in which we lost our foremast, which obliged us to put into Bencoolen where we have lost many of our men thro' fevers—myself and officers have all been laid up.

"I shall as soon as we can get ready for sea proceed from hence to China for fresh instructions, which I expect await me there. If none, I shall return by an eastern route, and land two Pelew men, whom I have now on board, and bring from thence young Ross and another boy I left there to acquire perfectly the language of Pelew.

"I have sent from hence all my Plans, Charts, &c. for Europe by the Asia, Indiaman, also a valuable collection of curiosities which I hope will arrive safe."

Extract of a letter from a passenger on board the Ardaseer, dated Cox's island December 22, 1792.

"You have no doubt heard of the melancholy exit of the unfortunate Munro; I am sorry to say I was a spectator of this tragical scene.

"The morning being pleasant, it invited us (4 in number) to make an excurtion on shore, with the view of diverting the tedium of a ship at anchor. We landed on the island at a part where we were informed large herds of deer browzed near the sea side, and having penetrated into the Jungle, and much fatigued with walking, we agreed to take a little rest and refresh ourselves with some provisions that had been sent us from the ship—we had observed several tracks of tygers, but concluded that the reports of our guns had driven them away from the spot we fixed on—confiding in this mistaken security, we accordingly sat down and made a blazing fire; when in the midst of our merriment, surrounded by Dandees cutting wood, and ourselves not a little noisy, an exceeding large and royal tyger, rushed in among us from the Jungle at our backs, and to the unspeakable horror and grief of us all, seized on the much regretted Munro and carried him off, tho' neither of us were 3 yards distant at the time.

"Happily however, if in the last event it had proved so, our unfortunate companion was miraculously delivered from the jaws of his ravenous foe, but not before he had received such dreadful wounds, that his recovery was dispaired of. He was immediately hurried on board the ship and had 3 surgeons to attend him, with every other aid in the power of man; but alas! in vain—he died this evening at 20 minutes after 6, and to-morrow his remains will be committed to the deep.

"Thus terminated the life of a very promising young man, the only son of Sir Hector Munro, who was much esteemed by all his acquaintance; and had he lived, would have been an ornament to society."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, to his friend at Calcutta, dated on board the ship Ardaseir, off Saugar Island, December 23, 1792.

"To describe the aweful, horrid, and lamentable accident, I have been an eye witness of, is impossible! its effects will remain on me so long as I live.—Yesterday morning, Mr. Downey, of the company's troops, Lieut. Pyefinch, and poor Mr. Munro, and me, went on shore on Saugar Island, to shoot deer; we saw innumerable tracks of tigers and deer, but still we were induced to pursue our sport; and did the whole day; half past three, we sat down on the edge of a jungle, to eat some cold meat sent us from the ship, and had just commenced our meal, when Mr. Pyefinch and a black servant told us, there was a fine deer within six yards of us:—Mr. Downey and me immediately jumped up to take our guns; mine was the nearest, and I had but just laid hold of it, when I heard a roar, like thunder, and saw an immense royal tiger spring on the unfortunate Munro, who was sitting down; in a moment his head was in the beast's mouth, and he rushed into the jungle with him, with as much ease as I could lift a kitten; tearing him through the thickest bushes and trees, every thing yielding to his monstrous strength.—The agonies of horror, regret and must say, fear, (for there were two tigers, a male and female,) rushed on me at once: the only effort I could make, was to fire at him, though the poor youth was still in his mouth—I relied partly on Providence, partly on my own aim, and fired a musquet. I saw the tiger stagger, and agitated, and cried out so immediately. Mr. Downey then fired out two shots, and I one more.—We retired from the jungle, and a few minutes after, Mr. Munro came out to us, all over blood, and fell; we took him on our backs to the boat, and got every medical assistance for him, from the Valentine Indiaman, which lay at anchor near the Island, but in vain! he lived twenty-four hours in the extreme of torture; his head and skull were all torn, and broke to pieces, and he was wounded by the claws, all over his neck and shoulders;—but it was better to take him away, though irrecoverable, than to leave him to be devoured, limb by limb. We have just read the funeral service over the body, and committed it to the deep.—He was an amiable and promising youth.

"I must observe, there was a large fire blazing close to us, composed of ten or a dozen of whole trees: I made it myself on purpose to keep the tigers off, as I had always heard it would. There were eight or ten of the natives about us; many shots had been fired at the place, and much noise and laughing at the time, but this ferocious animal disregarded all.

"The human mind cannot form an idea of the scene, it turned my very soul within me, the beast was about four and an half feet high, and nine feet long—his head appeared as large as an ox's—his eyes darting fire—and his roar, when he first seized his prey, will never be out of my recollection! We had scarely pushed our boat from that cursed shore, when the tigress made her appearance, raging mad almost, and remained on the sand as long as the distance would allow me to see her."

We remark on a passage in the above letter, that all kinds of wild beasts have been generally supposed to be in dread of fire; and the present circumstance does not prove the contrary; (as the writer would have it) at least not at the time when fire, in such cases, would appear to be necessary, which is not in day light, but during the night.

Norristown, June 13, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Jacob Zeeber, innkeeper, in Marlborough township, on Tuesday the sixteenth day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract or Piece of located Land, situate in the township aforesaid; bounded by lands of Henry Deats, Leonard Snyder, and others; containing three hundred acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution, and to be sold, as the estate of John Patton, deceased, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

VIENNA, April 15.

His Imperial Majeſty has ſent orders to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg to ſend hither, under a proper eſcort, the French General Bournonville, his Adjutant, and the members of the French National Convention, now ſtate priſoners. His Majeſty has farther given orders to his Serene Higneſs, to enjoin the officer who commands this eſcort to halt at the laſt poſt before Vienna, and to tranſmit official notice to the Aulic council of War, of the arrival of the priſoners. We are aſſured, that they will be impriſoned in the fortreſs of Spielberg, in Moravia.

FRANKFORT, April 16.

The French have made an irruption into Switzerland and Brundrudt, and ſeveral towns, beſides the canton of Soleure, are now in their hands.

The head-quarters of the Auſtrians having been ever ſince the 14th in the Vineyards of Loubenheim, as far as Marianburg, the French in the evening of the ſame day took poſſeſſion of Weiſſenau, where they began to raiſe batteries, and throw up entrenchments; but General Kalkreuth ordering a diviſion of the Huſſars of Wurmſer to attack them, they forced their way into the village, diſlodged the French, and cut ſeveral of them to pieces.

On the 15th the French returned, and were again attacked from within and without the village, by the advanced poſts, during the whole day, by a moſt violent cannonade; but the Auſtrians could not make themſelves maſters of the place, on account of the ſtrong batteries which the French had erected in the Church-yard, and were forced to retreat.

On the 16th the attack was renewed, in a ſtill more ſerious manner, and the Auſtrians had ſeveral times the good fortune to penetrate into the village, but were as often obliged to retreat, on account of the briſk cannonade from the French batteries. Several German Jacobin inhabitants fired upon their fellow citizens, and made a deſperate reſiſtance. Gen. Kalkruth then gave orders to throw howitzers with combuſtibles into the place, which ſoon ſet fire to ſeveral houſes, which were hurled into ruins, but the danger did not become general. In the afternoon the cannonade of the Auſtrians became more violent, and towards four o'clock the whole upper part of the village was in a blaze; and owing to a ſtrong ſoutherly wind, the conflagration ſpread with ſuch rapidity, that in a few hours one half of Weiſſenau, beſides the Church, the moſt beautiful in the whole diſtrict, was reduced to aſhes. The whole night, and even this morning, the fire was obſerved, but it did not ſpread farther, till late at night the French fired from the ruins upon the Imperial picket on the cauſeway.

The French ſtill remained maſters of the place.

On the 17th in the morning, ſeveral hundred Pruſſian Rangers forced their way into the village, and ſhot a great number of the French dead on the ſpot, and killed a vaſt number more with the but-end of their muſkquets and bayonets. But when they had paſſed beyond the village, the French were reinforced by a freſh diviſion, with one piece of heavy ordnance. Lieutenant Weirſenſtein, of the regiment of Wegner, puſhed forward, and on the point of ſeizing the cannon, was wounded with a grape-ſhot, and fell on the ground. Notwithſtanding his ſhocking and dangerous ſituation, he called out to his men, "*Now's the time, puſh on my brave boys!*" Thus ſpeaking, another grape-ſhot and chain-ſhot killed ſeveral of his men, who were forced to abandon the village.

The French returned to it, while another detachment of rangers marched to Briezenheim, where the enemy had likewiſe made their appearance. On their arrival the French retreated to the foot of the Glacis of Mentz, where they were reinforced. An engagement enſued with them and our rangers and advanced poſts. Prince Louis of Pruſſia then found it neceſſary to let a company of Wegner's advance, under whoſe fire the Rangers effected their retreat.

About twelve o'clock the Saxon Battalion of Prince Anthony advanced to the banks of the Rhine, whence they ſaluted the French with a heavy cannonade of artillery, which is ſtill kept up.

The King of Pruſſia has given poſitive orders to the beſiegers, to keep the moſt vigilant eye over the beſieged, that none of them or any inhabitant eſcape from Mentz; his Majeſty being firmly reſolved to puniſh the rebels according to their deſerts.

The army of General Cuſtine has retreated behind Weiſſenburgh and Lauterbourg. The Auſtrians are at Germerſheim, and the Pruſſians have taken poſſeſſion of Neuſtadt and Keyſerſlautern, and driven the French ſeveral times from their territories of Deux Ponts.

On the 14th inſt. the French returned into Deux Ponts, in ſuch numbers that the Pruſſian and Heſſian Commandants found it neceſſary to demand a reinforcement.

Three Palatinate battalions of ſix hundred men each, beſides three hundred light horſe, and an hundred dragoons, are to quit the garriſon of Manheim on the firſt of the enſuing month, to join the army of General Wurmſer before Landau.

The Saxons have made themſelves maſters of a ſmall Iſland on the Rhine, which enables them to annoy the bridge of Mentz and the Mills.

April 17. General Kalkreuth, who directs the inveſtment of Mentz, has ſummoned the city to ſurrender; Gen. Poire, who commands there while Gen. Meunier has the command of Caſſel, replied, that he would defend it to the laſt. The bombardment of this unhappy town was therefore begun yeſterday. The beſiegers having in vain attempted to diſlodge the French from the village of Wieſſenau, which was neceſſary for them to carry on the operations of the ſiege, they at length ſet fire to it. All the environs are likely to be ſubjected, in the fulleſt extent, to the horrors and devaſtations of war.

OSTEND, April 27

The Bruſſels paper, while it laments the obſtinacy of the French, bears teſtimony to their intrepid conduct in the field. One action there is ſaid to have laſted 12 hours, and it is compared, at ſome periods of its duration, to the battle of Jamappe itſelf. The combined armies have, however, poſſeſſed themſelves of many poſts in the French territory. St. Amand has lately been occupied by them; and the Pruſſians are poſted at Launoy, Roubray, and Turcoins, which are within five miles of Liſle itſelf. The greateſt diſtreſs prevails in thoſe diſtricts; ſo immoderate is the price of articles, of the firſt neceſſity, that even to exiſt, it were neceſſary to be wealthy. Whether theſe diſpoſitions portend the ſiege of Liſle, I know not; it ſeems, however, probable, that when the heavy artillery arrives, which is expected about the middle of next month, an attempt will be made, which even if it ſhould not ſucceed will not be inglorious. It is generally believed in this country, however, that Liſle will be taken; the reaſon of which belief, as has been ſtated to me with much candour and ſimplicity, ſeems to be, that they cannot conceive how the combined armies will be able to get on, if they do not take Liſle. Certain it is, that if they do not take Liſle, they will make a moſt important acquiſition; for the Northern Departments of France, conſiſting of an immenſe plain, as far as Paris, would be open to the ravages of cavalry, and a real famine might be added to the long catalogue of calamities, which has been ſo liberally aſſigned to that republic.

LONDON, May 4—7.

On the re-capture from the French, by the Phæton, of the valuable Spaniſh prize regiſter ſhip, part of the effects of which, to the amount of 500,000l. had been put on board the French privateer, it has, with many, become a queſtion, whether the Engliſh captors are not entitled to the whole of the latter, as a complete prize from an enemy, though only to ſalvage for ſo much as remained on board the Spaniſh ſhip.

Intelligence is in town from Paris of ſo late a date as the 27th, when all remained in ſullen tranquility. The report reſpecting the ſtate of the granaries was, that they contained a ſufficient ſupply of corn for a fortnight. The royal family were ſafe and in health.

Recruiting for the armies continued in in the capital; but in the provinces it every where met oppoſition.

Some ſituations of conſequence on the frontiers, towards Spain, are ſaid to have fallen into the hands of that power.

The combined armies, we do not underſtand have made any progreſs ſince the laſt accounts received—neither have we heard any thing more of the meditated attack upon Dunkirk.

It appears to be the determination of France in the enſuing campaign, to act entirely on the defenſive; thus firmly occupied, it is generally conſidered, that they will be enabled to exhauſt the patience of their numerous enemies.

The opinion greatly gains ground, that it is the object of the Executive Council of France to conciliate meaſures with England, Holland and Spain.

No mails from the continent arrived yeſterday; the wind remaining weſterly accounts for this—no one can be more unfavourable.

Stocks have rather been upon the decline for theſe ſeveral days.

A forty gun frigate ſailed from Cadiz for the Havannah, the 25th of March, with orders for the Spaniſh fleet there, which conſiſts of nine ſhips of the line and four frigates, to take on board a body of the land forces, for an attack on St. Domingo.

All the accounts from Scotland concur in repreſenting the diſtreſs of credit in that country as great, beyond example. Such is the ſtagnation of commerce, that the Cuſtom-Houſe at Leith, which uſed to produce 30,000l. a quarter, produced laſt quarter only 200l.

By letters from the Hague, dated the 24th ultimo, we have accounts from Paris as late as the 19th of April. A decree of confiſcation of the property of M. Egalite had been paſſed, without prejudice however to the claims of his creditors.

One of the firſt mercantile houſes in the city has received advices from Holland, ſtating that the French Convention had paſſed a decree, prohibiting the ſubjects of France from paying any bills accepted by them, drawn by ſubjects at war with that country, and that even a puniſhment was annexed wherever this decree was diſobeyed.

The ſame letter ſtates, that the Pruſſians, commanded by Gen. Wurmſer, have been beaten by the French near Landau.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

By the Flanders mail, which arrived this morning, we have received the following official account, dated Oſtend, the 24th inſtant: "The paſſage of the poſt for letters to France, which was ſhut, is again opened by way of Menin and Liſle; and in conſequence the two laſt French mails ſent from England have been paſſed into France."

French papers, of the date of the 21ſt, had reached Bruſſels. From theſe it appears that Paris is in a moſt dreadful ſtate. Executions were frequent every day---perſons arreſted upon the ſlighteſt ſuſpicion were dragged to priſon---the populace, in a ſtate of famine, were clamorous for bread, ſurrounding the houſes of the bakers, and uttering the moſt dreadful threats.

Marat had been impeached by the Convention; but he has a ſtrong party both in it and in Paris.

The Jacobins were again acquiring ſtrength, and every thing threatened the moſt dreadful commotions.

The ſecond ſon of Philip Egalite having been apprehended by General Biron, the Convention decreed, that he ſhould be conducted to Marſeilles, and that the whole of the Orlean family there ſhould be tried by the Criminal Tribunal eſtabliſhed in that city.

Vajour, ci-devant Colonel of Dragoons in Dumourier's army, was beheaded the 20th, at the Place Carouſel, as was alſo Ainchamps, a prieſt.

In this metropolis the price of bread is ſtill kept by the municipality at three ſous the pound, whilſt in the provinces the price is from ſeven to eight ſous. The whole kingdom is menaced with famine, the neceſſary effect of anarchy.

At Canton a terrible famine prevailed when the Indiamen ſailed from thence, which had ſwept off thouſands of the inhabitants. The ſupplies of rice carried thither fetched a moſt exorbitant price, inſomuch that the commander of one of the Company's ſhips, which made a coaſt and China voyage, is ſaid to have cleared nearly fifty thouſand pounds by the ſale of that article at Canton. Such, it is ſtated, was the diſtreſs of the inhabitants, that they raked the ſand for ſingle grains of rice.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Of an engagement which took place near Homburg and Carriſberg, on the French re-invading Deux-Ponts.

Heſſian General Quarters, Homburg, April 15.

A ſmall magazine of forage had been collected near this place, to accommodate the light troops ſtationed in this diſtrict.

The French General, Lendremont, who had taken poſt at Saarbruck with about 6000 men, having obtained intelligence of this particular, marched his whole corps before Homburg; and the Heſſian Colonel Schreiber received advice on the 14th, that Bleiſcaſtel was in the poſſeſſion of eighty French troopers, who would be followed by a ſtrong column.

On the 15th, early in the morning, the enemy attacked Col. Schreiber, who had drawn up the Heſſian light troops before Homburg, with ſuch a ſuperiority of numbers, as obliged him to throw himſelf into Carleſberg.

As ſoon as Major General Wollfrath heard of this, he ordered the battalion of Erneſt fuzileers, with two pieces of cannon, to Carleſberg, and covered with a party of his own regiment the retreat of Col. Schreiber.

The battalion of Mufflin, and four ſquadrons of Wollfrath, occupied at firſt Martin's Hill, to cover the flank and the retreat to Landſtuhl; but ſoon after they advanced juſt in time to help to maintain that place.

The Prince de Hohenloe having received intelligence of the event, left Durekeim, and ordered the regiment of Romberg to follow him to Carleſberg. On his arrival he found Colonel Schreiber engaged with the French, who battered Carleſberg with eight and ten pounder howitzers; but their fire, being directed from the plain to a height, had no effect.

Our troops anſwered the enemy's fire, and maintained the poſt. The French then retreated again to Blies. The Heſſian Chaſſeurs and Fuſileers had about 18 men killed and wounded; and among the latter are Captain Schlotheim and Lieutenant Buttlar, on whom his Pruſſian Majeſty had conferred the order *pour le Merite*. The enemy had a great number killed and wounded, and ſeveral taken priſoners.

The Prince de Hohenloe marched the next day to attack the enemy at Homburg, but they had decamped.

While the ſtates of Europe were keeping days of faſting and humiliation to implore aid of the Almighty againſt France, ſome of the American ſtates, on the 11th of April, had a ſolemn faſt and humiliation, "humbly to ſupplicate the Supreme Ruler of the Univerſe to proſper the Federal Government," &c. &c. "To bleſs the Allies of the United States---and particularly to afford his aid to the French nation." This reminds us of the Pariſh, one half of which being high land, requeſted the Parſon to pray for rain, while the other half, which was low and marſhy, wiſhed for dry weather---both were in a rage, becauſe he prayed God to ſend what weather he knew to be beſt.

A fleet of fifteen ſhips of the line and eight frigates ſailed from the Bay of Cadiz the 27th March, to join a fleet of twenty ſhips of the line, then lying at Ferrol. Their future deſtination was unknown.

The French are fitting out at Bourdeaux ſix of the ſtouteſt privateers ever ſent to ſea from France; the ſmalleſt of them mounts 16 guns.

AUGUSTA, June 1.

A day ſcarcely elapſes without depredations and murder on the frontiers. If a citizen of this town comes to his dinner, he is ſure to have it in his power to communicate at his table ſome freſh narration of robberies and ſlaughter, of infants ſlain in their parents arms, and the whole family (for the ſavages know no diſtinction) overwhelmed in death and ruin.

However, they will, we hope, ſoon receive the retort courteous. Every being in the ſtate of Georgia poſſeſſed of the ſoul and fortitude of a man at this moment burns to repel their ferocity, and avenge the victims of their ruthleſs fury.

This day a troop of horſe completely equipped will march from this town, and it is with pleaſure announced, that equal fire and alacrity pervades the whole ſtate.

HALIFAX, June 12.

We are informed by ſome gentlemen from Auguſta, that 13 towns of the Creek nation had declared war againſt the ſtate of Georgia, and had choſen a half breed, by the name of Golphin, as their chief. Several ſcalps had already been taken by ſmall parties of warriors, whoſe principal object in their incurſions appeared to be plunder.

The Executive of Georgia had equipped and marched to the frontiers four troops of horſe; the whole militia were divided into three claſſes, part of the firſt have been put into motion towards the frontier, the remainder were to hold themſelves in readineſs to march at a minute's warning. The Governor has taken moſt prudent and vigorous meaſures to put the country in a ſtate of defence and active operation—the Georgians have no idea of ſubmitting to be tamely butchered with their families, like their brethren of the Holſtein and Cumberland ſettlements, out of compliance to the Quaker mercy of the war department.

LEXINGTON, (Kentucky) May 25.

On Tueſday, the 30th ult. the Indians took two priſoners on Braſhees' creek, previous to which, one of them was ſlightly wounded in the thigh: after taking them ſome diſtance, they tomahawked and ſcalped the wounded man, who was found and bro't home alive, and was living on Sunday laſt, but there is little hopes of recovery.

The army under the command of major General Wayne, paſſed Limeſtone laſt Sunday morning, on their way to Fort Waſhington.

WINCHESTER, June 17.

Extract of a letter from Knoxville, May 14.

"The ſituation of this country is very critical at preſent; we have neither peace nor open war; what will be the event we know not.—The Cherokee nation is full of war talks; the Creeks and Cherokee nation is full of war talks; the Creeks and Cherokees are endeavouring to bring them over to their ſide, and the Choctaws and Chickaſaws are inviting them to join them in a war againſt the Creeks; with them they have commenced hoſtilities.

"It appears from every information we can collect, that the head men of the Cherokees were never ſo anxious for peace with us as at this moment; their reaſon for ſo ſudden a change we know not: but as ſoon as Cary (their interpreter) ſet off for Philadelphia, they ſent Watts and ſome others of their leading characters, to hold conference with the Governor, the reſult of which was flattering, and in conſequence thereof the Governor gave them a very preſſing invitation to go to Philadelphia, where he propoſed to meet them; an anſwer they could not give, until a general council of the nation was held, which was to have taken place in 20 days from that time, but it has been put off on account of the talks received from their tawny brethren, as before mentioned; however, it is generally believed that all the principal head men and young warriors that are riſing in conſequence will go to Philadelphia in the courſe of a few weeks."

SALEM, June 18.

Addreſs of the town of Salem, to George Waſhington, Preſident of the United States of America.

Sir,

Fully and deeply impreſſed with the wiſdom, propriety and policy of the meaſure which you have lately adopted, in iſſuing your Proclamation, wherein it is declared, that the duty and intereſt of the United States require that they ſhould, with ſincerity and good faith, adopt and purſue a conduct, friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers, there-

mentioned; and contemplating with heart-felt sorrow the calamities and distresses of mankind invariably accompanying and necessarily incident to a state of war; and at the same time viewing, with the most pleasing and grateful emotions, the happy and flourishing situation of these States, under the present excellent constitution, in the administration of which so much is due to your integrity, impartiality and wisdom, even watchful to promote the true interests of the citizens thereof.

WE the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Salem, in Massachusetts, legally and duly met in town meeting, cannot refrain from thus unanimously expressing to you the pleasure and satisfaction which we received on seeing that Proclamation; and are induced to take the earliest opportunity of assuring you of our fixed and determined resolution of strictly complying with its object, and discountenancing and discouraging the attempts of all persons, who, regardless of their duty, and willing to injure the true interest of these states, shall act in any manner contrary to the injunctions therein contained.

And permit us further to add, that from our knowledge of the sentiments of our fellow citizens in this part of our common country, we have no doubt that the watchfulness and paternal care of the Supreme Magistrate of the United States, aided and assisted by the exertions of the peaceful and good citizens thereof, will effectually prevent the smallest deviations from the strictest neutrality; will restore, preserve and keep our infant Republic in the cheering and fostering bosom of peace; and make and continue us the friends and brothers of the great family of mankind.

May 31st, 1793.

The Answer.

To the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the town of Salem, in Massachusetts.

Gentlemen,

Placed in the situation I am, by the free voice of my fellow-citizens, it becomes a duty, pleasing as it is strong, to pursue such measures as appear best calculated to promote their true interests. Under this impression I issued the late Proclamation, declaring the neutrality of the United States, in the present contest between France and other European powers. In making this declaration, I was persuaded that I spoke the wishes of my countrymen, without violating any political or moral obligation. And the evidences of satisfaction which have been exhibited on this occasion, as well as the assurances of good citizens to use their influence in preserving the peace and prosperity of our infant Republic, afford a new proof of that liberal and enlightened sentiment which has been so often and so honourably manifested by them on great occasions.

G. WASHINGTON.

NEW-YORK, June 22.

On Thursday morning the Ambuscade, Frigate of the Republic of France, Citizen Bompard Commander, sailed from this port, after a visit of ten days—during which time great pains were taken by the whig citizens of New-York to render the visit agreeable both to her officers and men.—Her destination is not precisely known.

It was reported yesterday, by a boatman from without the Hook, that an incessant firing was heard in the Offing, about 9 o'clock in the morning, which lasted near, an hour; the conjecture of this boatman is, that it was a rencounter of L'Ambuscade with some vessel of force. Many other reports of this mercurial nature (which we do not conceive worthy a place) are also in circulation.

The European accounts in general do not appear very interesting, as no great military achievements are noted in them—but they, notwithstanding, are really so, for by them we do not discover (as the Editor of the Massachusetts Centinel says) that "the balance in this account current is against the French," but that the aspect of French affairs rather brightens—citizen soldiers flock in from every quarter, and the armies acquire discipline. Many articles appear fabulous and conjectural.

Extract of a letter from London, April 10.

"I had the pleasure of writing you per William Penn, to which I refer. Ever since this country has been in a most disagreeable situation, owing to the war; there never was so many failures known as there has been within these two last months, and in general, houses of the first magnitude. I know one house that has failed for more than two millions; and it is not only in London, but every town in England. I was in Bristol last month—and in one day there was twenty failures. At first I wished the French success, but at present I do not care which, so that it would put an end to the war; for if it is not ended ere long, this country will be ruined. At present, the manufacturers have discharged full one half of their workmen, for want of market for their goods.

Captain Donavan, some days before he made land, spoke the brig Amity of London, from Virginia, bound for Falmouth, 9 days out. Also the brig Catherine, from New-York for Dublin, three days out.

June 24. Letters dated at the Hague 26th April, inserted in London papers, make no mention of a Counter-Revolution or commotion at Paris. There is no account, either, of any progress on the part of the Allied armies.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to his friend in this city, dated June 14.

"I have just arrived here from the Havanna, which place I left on the 6th June. On the 23d of May the declaration of war was proclaimed against France, at the Havanna, and on the 25th the expulsion of the French from the territory, in 8 days, was published.

"On the 4th of June an extraordinary packet arrived, and in the newspapers brought by this vessel I read the account of an attack made by the inhabitants of Biscay on the town of Bayonne, which they took with the loss of 4000 men, and put 30,000 Frenchmen to the sword; and I also read that the Catalonians had taken great part of Roussillon."

The frigate Ambuscade was seen off Egg-Harbour last Saturday, standing in for the Capes of Delaware, damaged in her masts.

The schooner Hester, arrived last Sunday from Port-au-Prince, saw a frigate and 40 gun ship outside Delaware Capes last Saturday se'nnight.—Also, saw the privateer Citizen Genet.———This is a sufficient refutation of the report circulated last Sunday by a person, who said he was mate of a ship, (the Betsey) from London, who was convoyed by two 74 gun men of war to the Delaware bay, and afterwards, said to be taken at New Castle by the Genet, &c.—The man who propagated this report, we hear, has been apprehended, and is lodged in gaol.———When lying at Henevago, 8th June, saw two privateers [British] send in the schooner Abby of Wiscasset; also the schooner Two Sisters, Captain Post, of Philadelphia, was boarded by the same cruizer, and detained some hours, but afterwards dismissed.

On the 19th inst. departed this life Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, the wife of Mr. William Jones, of this city, in the 62d year of her age, distinguished for her domestic qualifications, woman's amplest walk in life, which render her loss sincerely lamented by her connexions and friends.—On Thursday her remains, accompanied by a large number of respectable citizens, were intered in the Friends burial ground.

SHIP NEWS.

The ship Swanwick, in her passage from Havre de Grace, 15th May, in lat. 38. long. 40. was boarded by an English privateer, called the Buffaloe, Capt. Belcher, of 20 guns and 50 men, fitted out from London. May 21. in lat. 38. long. 50, spoke a ship bound from Baltimore to London. 25th, lat. 38, 45, long. 57, spoke a brig from Virginia bound to Londonderry, out 10 days. 5th June, lat. 38, 50. spoke a brig from Fayal to New-York, 44 days out.

The brig Salome, Watson, of Philadelphia, and a Boston brig, were at Havre the 14th April, and to sail soon for Senegal.

An American ship, the Laurens, of Charleston, was sent into Havre on suspicion of having French property on board.

The ship Minerva, Skinner, arrived here in 63 days from Liverpool, spoke the ship Mary, of Philadelphia, Capt. Ribble, from New York, out 6 days, on the 26th May, in lat. 38, 30. long. 59.

The ship John and Richard, Captain Knowland, left Bengal the 9th January, and Madrass the 3d of February—May 16, in lat. 8. 46. long. 24. 18. spoke the British frigate Andromeda, Captain Salsbury, carrying thirty-six guns and two hundred men, fitted out of Plymouth, who took seven sailors from Captain Knowland, on pretence they were British subjects, which rendered the ship very scarce of hands. June 2, lat. 25. 17. long. 59. spoke the sloop Hannah, from Virginia, bound to N. Carolina. June 5, lat. 23. 55. long. 61. 33. spoke a schooner from Virginia, Captain Cunningham, bound to Gaudaloupe.

The following vessels had sailed from Madrass.—The ship Grand Turk, of Salem, bound to Salem, the 1st February.—The American ship Flora, Captain Smith, for Ostend, about the same time.

Nassau, New Providence. May 28.

The Schooner Three Brothers, Cameroy, from the Cape for North-Carolina, was cast away the 13th instant, on Melasses Reef, at the Caicos.

Halifax, June 4. Since our last, arrived the ship Rawleigh, Captain Wyatt, in five weeks from England.

June 8. Monday arrived here from Cork the Schooner Hope, Capt. Cuthbertson. The Hope sailed from Cork the 7th of May, in company with 40 sail for Newfoundland, under the convoy of His Majesty's ship Druid, Captain Ellison, and Bonetta sloop of war.

The Druid left the fleet 200 leagues to the westward of the Lizard.

The ship Orlando, laden with provisions for this place, sailed under the same convoy, and may be hourly expected.

The Ariadne was momently expected at Cork, and was from thence to sail for this place with another convoy.

Wednesday sailed for Falmouth, his Majesty's Packet Chesterfield, Capt. Jones.

Thursday sailed for New-York, his Majesty's Packet Portland, Capt. James.

Thursday the ship Britannia, Capt. Melville, arrived here from a whaling voyage. This ship has been peculiarly fortunate, having now on board 1020 bbls. of sperm oil and head matter, with 2100 seal skins; she is bound for London, and touched here on account of the war.

Portsmouth, June 15. Tuesday last arrived here the ship Industry, in 17 days from Tobago---The third day after she left there, the Captain [John Moore, of Kittery,] was taken sick with the disorder called the black vomit, and the fifth day after died. The Mate [Mr. Elijah Hodgson, son of Major Hodgson, of Dover,] was taken with the same disorder the day after the Captain, and died about 36 hours after him. John M'Kachan, Esq; Merchant, of Tobago, took passage in the ship, to come here for his health, and also died, three days before the ship arrived here. Mr. William Hanson, of Dover, took the command, and Mr. Samuel Holbrook the Mate's birth---(both fortunately having navigation) and conducted the ship safely into this port.

Newburyport, June 15.

Captain Young, who arrived here on Sunday last, in 14 days from St. Marks, informs, that the disturbances at that place were as far from being settled as they have been for several months past. Many vessels belonging to that place had been captured by the English—That on his passage home he was boarded by a tender to an English ship—The officer who came on board made enquiry concerning the French convoy which was expected to sail from Cape-Francois; likewise a French 74 which they expected from Port-au-Prince.—Captain Young left at St. Marks, Capt. Ingersoll, of Salem, who was to sail the day after—Brig Lyon, Captain Dearing, of Portland, and a Schooner from Kenebeck,——Baker, master.

Norfolk, June 12. Capt. Walch, of the American schooner Federal, arrived here on Friday last, in 12 days from Santa Cruz, informs us, that the day before he sailed from that place several of the inhabitants of Martinique had escaped from the island and arrived at Santa Cruz; they brought word that the English fleet had arrived before Martinique, and had commenced the bombardment of the town of St Pierre.

The Virginia revenue cutter spoke, on Wednesday last, off New-Point Comfort, the sloop Race-horse, from Gaudaloupe to Baltimore; the Captain informed that the British troops were in possession of part of the island of Martinque.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

THE artifices which are made use of to excite suspicions against the general government, are equally calculated to surprise and disgust. Of this a letter, said to be written by a gentleman in the treasury department, to his friend in Hanover, dated May 4th, which has appeared in several of the public papers, is a specimen. It is impossible but that this letter must be a mischievous fabrication. It is well known that the Viscount de Noailles is here as a private gentleman, without any public character whatever, and with views of settlement in this country, produced by the peculiarity of his situation with regard to his own; having differed in his political creed and conduct, from the emigrant nobility, on the one hand, and from the present ruling party, on the other; in short, having been one of the framers of the government established by the constituent assembly, and overturned by the revolution of the 10th of August.

As there often happens to be some *circumstance* which gives rise to stories of this kind, I thought it might not be amiss to enquire whether any such existed in the present case; in consequence of which I have learnt, that the Viscount de Noailles, on the evening of the day of his arrival, (which happened to be a public evening of Mrs. Washington) called on the President, under whom he had served at the head of a French regiment during the late American war; that there happened to be present, when he came in, Mr. Ternant, then Minister of France, that he staid about fifteen or twenty minutes, conversing on different subjects, and went off either at the same time with, or a little before Mr. Ternant.

I have also learnt that the Viscount de Naoilles never goes to the President's house, but on the established public days, and then, rarely, from motives of delicacy relatively to his situation.

This statement, Mr. Dunlap, may be depended upon—It shews what improper means of exciting jealousies and suspicions are employed. It is hoped that you and other printers, who may have given circulation to the pretended letter, will insert this comment upon it; the writer of which is known to you to have good opportunities of information.

A Friend to Truth.

Cincinnati of Pennsylvania.

THE annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Society of Cincinnati, will be held on the FOURTH OF JULY next, at the State-house. The Members are desired to meet precisely at 9 o'clock in the morning; at which time and place such members of the different State Societies as are in this city, will be pleased to give their attendance.

The Society will Dine at Mr. Oeller's Hotel. Dinner on the table precisely at 3 o'clock.

JOSEPH HOWELL, Sec'ry.

June 20.

*** The Members of the Society for the relief of poor and distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are desired to attend a Quarterly Meeting, on Monday, July 1st, 1793, at the School-house in Videll's Alley, Second-street, near Chesnut-street, at half past 7 o'clock in the evening.

Just Published, by

THOMAS DOBSON,

Bookseller, at the stone-house, in Second street, Philadelphia,

VOLUME IX. OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA;

Or Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature,

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I. The work is printing on superfine paper, and new types, (cast for the purpose) which will be occasionnally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furnished in boards, in *volumes* or *half volumes* as subscribers chuse, the price of the whole *volumes*, Five Dollars each, of the *half volumes*, Two Dollars and two-thirds of a Dollar each. Ten Dollars entry money, to be paid on subscribing, the volumes or half volumes finished to be paid when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. In the course of publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates, elegantly engraved in Philadelphia; which by far exceed in number those given in any other Scientific Dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered, an elegant Frontispiece, the Dedication, Preface, and proper Title Pages for the different volumes.

*** It is expected the work will be comprised in about Eighteen volumes in quarto.

The subscription will continue open on the above terms till the first day of September next, to give opportunity to those who are not yet subscribers, to come forward.

Those who have subscribed, and got only a small part of the work, are requested to complete their setts, as far as published, as soon as possible, as after the first of next September, by which time the Tenth Volume is expected to be ready, the Publisher will not consider himself bound to make up those setts which are not completed up to that period.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1793.

STOLEN on Saturday the 1st day of this instant, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living on Yellow-breeches creek, 4 miles from Harrisburgh and two miles from Adam Weaver's mill, a black MARE, rising 13 years old, about 15 hands high has a few white hairs on her forehead, and a white stripe on each side of her neck, occasioned by her wearing a yoke, and is a natural trotter, (not very free otherways). The thief is supposed to go by the name of William Keyler, is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and is of a very swarthy complexion, has a mark on his left leg, and is a fuller by trade: had on and took with him, a claret coloured coat, with white plated buttons, full trimmed, and a brown worsted jacket, with corded velvet breeches. Whoever takes up said mare, so as the owner may get her again, and secures the thief, so that he be brought to justice, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, or THREE POUNDS for the mare, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN MILLER.

Cumberland County, June 3, 1793 §

TO BE SOLD,

THE Messuages and Tenements, with about 17 acres of Land, a good part of which may be made meadow of the best kind; it is situate on the brow of the hill, on the north side of the Lancaster road, just over the Middle Ferry, west of Schuylkill: on this place is a good stone dwelling-house, a frame stable, with other improvements. For particulars enquire of WILLIAM BISPHAM, two miles from the said ferry, on Marshall's road.

June 24. ‡

Eight Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the stable, in West-Caln township, Chester county, in the night of the 11th instant, a chunk of a brown Mare, about 14 hands high, 8 years old this spring, a natural trotter, has a star in her forehead, the main hangs all on the right side, a small lameness in the off hind leg at times, but not much to be noticed. Any person returning, or informing the owner of said creature, and securing the thief, so as he be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and for the mare Four Dollars, paid by

WILLIAM TRUMAN.

17th of 6th mo. 1793. *

To be sold at public vendue,

at the Coffee-house in Second-street, on the twentieth of this instant (June) between the hours of twelve and one o'clock,

A GROUND-RENT of Six Pounds, lawful money of Pennsylvania, per annum, issuing out of a lot of ground on the north side of Gilbert's alley, between Front and Second-streets, late the estate of Isaac Andrews, deceased, and to be sold pursuant to his last will and testament, by MARK MILLER and THOMAS REDMAN, Executors.

Sixth Month 1st, 1793. †

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends and customers in particular, that he has removed from the house where he formerly resided, to the inn lately occupied by Mrs. Sidney Paul, well known by the sign of the Indian King, in Market-street, where he has laid in a stock of the best of liquors, which he will always make it his study to procure. He has good accommodations for travellers, with their horses and carriages; requests a continuance of the patronage and encouragement of the public, and subscribes himself,

Their humble servant.

MICHAEL KITTS.

N. B. Horses taken in at livery, and horses and chairs to hire. *

A FULLER

WILL find encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, living in Loudown county, Virginia, near Leesburgh, who has a mill in good order, and has been occupied by a fuller from the state of Pennsylvania for two years past. None need apply, but such as can come well recommended.

June 10, 1793. * JOSEPH BRADEN.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away this morning, the 14th day of June, from the subscriber, living in the township of Northampton, Burlington county, and state of New-Jersey, an apprentice lad, named Benjamin Howard, about 5 feet 9 inches high, light complexion, light brown hair, about 18 years of age; took with him two suits of cloaths, one of fustian, and one of jean, both olive coloured, two shirts, one a fine one, marked on the hip N. H. three pair of stockings, two of which are cotton and wool, light blue mixture, the other white cotton with blue rings round the tops, one pair of homespun linnen trowsers, striped, lie colour, pale blue and white, two pair of shoes, one of calf skin, some money in silver, and a new castor hat; It is supposed he is gone towards his father's in the lower Jersey; he is a pretty good looking young fellow. Whoever will secure the said runaway in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, from

‡ ISAAC HAINES.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 8th instant, from the subscriber, living in Fairfield township, Cumberland county, New-Jersey, a Negro woman, named SYLVIA, with a young female child, about three months old. She is about thirty years old, and has a blemish in her left eye; had on a wire bonnet, a calico gown, and a red skirt. It is expected that she went away with a Negro man, who calls himself Thomas Sample, but likely he may change his name; he is a stout young Negro, had on a felt hat, grey coat, lined with yellow flannel, corduroy breeches, and some other cloaths. It is expected they have a forged pass with them. Any person securing them in Cumberland gaol, or bringing them to their master, shall have the above reward, or eight dollars for the woman and child.

JOHN POWELL.

N. B. Said Tom has an obligation for her freedom, but has not paid any of it off.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of John Bilderback, of the county of Salem, an insolvent debtor, that they meet at the house of Edward Siddons, in the town of Salem, on the 17th day of September next, in order to receive a dividend of all the money that has come to hand belonging to said Bilderback's estate.

JONATHAN GIBBS, } Assignees.
ELIJAH CATTELL, }

Salem, New-Jersey,
June 11, 1793. *

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Samuel Barber, of the county of Salem, an insolvent debtor, that they meet at the house of Henry Sparks, in the town of Salem, on the 18th day of September next, in order to receive a dividend of all the money that is come to hand belonging to said Barber's estate.

JACOB HUFTY, } Assignees.
JONATHAN GIBBS, }

Salem, New-Jersey,
June 14, 1793. ¶

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the creditors of Rebecca Randolph, and Isaac Scull, prisoners now in actual confinement for debt in the gaol of the county of Cumberland, in the state of New-Jersey, to appear before two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, holden in and for the said county, at the house of Jonathan Lummis, Inn-keeper, in Bridge-Town, on Wednesday, the 3d day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why assignments of said debtors estates respectively should not then be made, and the said debtors discharged pursuant to law.

* REBECCA RANDOLPH,
June 8, 1793. ISAAC SCULL.

WAS found, between the Fox Chase and Frankford, on the Bristol Road, a small sum of money in Bank notes. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to JAMES MELONE, near the 13 mile stone, on said road. *

Bensalem, Bucks county,
June 2, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a black MARE, about 13 hands high, a natural pacer, the mane hangs on both sides, has no white about her. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away.

* MICHAEL RAPP.

Warminster township, Bucks county,
May 31, 1793.

To the Public,
CATHARINE DIEMER'S

Infallible UNCTION, or OINTMENT for the SCALD HEAD, is sold by the subscriber, living in Kensington, near the burying-ground, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia.

THIS universal Ointment heals and eradicates the aboveſaid scald head entirely, without any pain, which several hundred formerly afflicted persons, residing in this and the neighbouring states, can testify, some of whom had been in a very distressed situation with that malady for forty years, and by this valuable ointment perfectly cured of this long and loathsome leprosy; also a number of poor children two years old, who have suffered the most excruciating pains and anguish, occasioned by ignorant empirics, and unskilful quacks in this dangerous malady, have, by their parents using this unction, been happily cured: Likewise have been entirely restored, many of our continental troops, whose inveterate leprosy was deemed dangerous and incurable, which occasioned their discharge from our army, previous to their application of this sovereign remedy.

This salutary unction or ointment, formerly prepared by Catharine Diemer, is only prepared and vended by the subscriber, at the above specified place, and no where else, with proper directions respecting its happy use, and is offered to the afflicted part of the public, by SOPHIA KRESSEL, daughter of the late John Bellin, deceased, and wife to Andrew Kressel.

N. B. Children and grown persons, afflicted with scald heads, are received at her house, and an infallible cure of that leprosy is warranted by her.

At said place may be had, universal pills for the Gravel, and its malignant stages, as well as a safe strengthening restorative for the weakness and pains in the back; said pills administering immediate relief to the afflicted.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Alexandria township, Huntingdon county, and state of New-Jersey, on the 3d of June instant, a certain WILLIAM GOODEN, an apprentice, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout built, red full faced, dark brown hair, tied, eighteen years of age, had on and took with him a dark grey linsey fulled coat and jacket, 2 pair striped trowsers, 1 pair ditto fustian, 2 flax and tow shirts, no shoes, a half worn felt hat, with white looping; also stole and took with him a fiddle, 1 large gammon, 1 loaf of bread, and other provisions; it is supposed he has gone for Sunbury. Whoever takes up the said apprentice, and secures him in any gail, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

JOHN SUMMERS,

June 7, 1793. *

WANTED,

TWO or three active young Lads, from 12 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the White and Black-smiths business. Enquire of the printers of the Pennsylvania Gazette.

N. B. None but such as can be well recommended need apply.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1793.

Norristown, Montgomery county, June 8th, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of George Webster, Inkeeper, in Moreland township, on Friday, the twelfth day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, two certain messuages and tracts of land, situate in Abington township, the one containing forty-six acres of land, bounded by the old York road, and land of William Tennant, William Jenkins, and others, whereon are erected a stone dwelling-house and barn, a tan-yard, with a stone bark-house, &c. The other of them containing one hundred acres, bounded by land of Robert Fletcher, John Hollowell, and others, whereon are erected a good dwelling-house, barn and stables, &c. with all and singular the appurtenances thereto belonging; the whole taken in execution, and to be sold, as the estate of Moses Sheppard, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 20th May last, from the subscriber, living in Bensalem township, county of Bucks and state of Pennsylvania, a strong hearty able Negroe man, named Tobe, twenty-three years of age, about five feet nine inches high, pretty black, shows his teeth and gums very much when he laughs, which he does very frequently, his knees turn considerably inwards; he is apt to get in liquor, swears and is impertinent and saucy when intoxicated; he is well acquainted with all kind of plantation work, being brought up to the farming business: Had on when he went away, an old hat, tow shirt and trowsers, a good deal worn, an old under-jacket, the fore part of it striped velvet, with corduroy backs, and sugar-loaf buttons, and an old pair of shoes and buckles, but will be likely to supply himself with other cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said runaway servant, and brings him home, or secures him in any prison, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

ABRAHAM LARUE, junr.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour the said negro, at their peril. If the above negro returns home to his master, he shall meet with the same usuage as formerly, which was with the utmost lenity.

June 5th, 1793. †

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the sign of the Canister and Hand-saw, No 23 in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, has just received by the late arrivals from London, Bristol, Liverpool and Hull, and is now opening a general assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Which he will dispose of wholesale or retail for cash or the usual credit, viz.

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye pans and skillets; cart and waggon boxes; blistered and Crowley's steel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fish-kettles and sauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fish-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; sailmakers do. buttons of various patterns; a large assortment of common and best plated shoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, cases and strops; shaving-boxes; scissars; taylors shears; common and taylors thimbles; bowling-pieces, gun-locks; coal-sifters; curry-combs and brushes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baskets; a variety of bellows; brass and iron weights in setts; gold scales and scale-beams; iron and japanned snuffers & trays; Turkey oil and ragstones; Scotch ditto; shoe rubbers; brass head and iron shovels and tongs; a great variety of shoe and knee chapes; London and Bristol pewter, consisting of dishes, plates, basons, spoons, &c. brass and iron wire; huntsmens horns and squirrel chains; brass and bell-metal kettles; brass and iron table chafing-dishes; ditto; brass locks, cocks, hinges, nails, scutcheons, drawer handles, &c. brass and iron candlesticks; a general supply of carpenters and shoemakers tools; tacks, nails, sprigs and screws of different sorts and sizes; smiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, sledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; spinning-wheel irons; sleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; saddlers straining-irons, girth, diaper and straining-web, sadded and plated buckles and tips; saddlers hammers, stirrup-irons and bridle bitts; brass warming-pans; spelter; brass and paper ink-stands; steelyards; curriers knives and steels; bar lead, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; screw augers; spades, shovels and wood axes; shingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron tea-kettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, sash-cord, fishing and chalk lines; wrapping and seine twine; a great variety of brass andirons, brass head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hempseed, with many other articles not enumerated. t f.

Philadelphia, 4 mo. 26, 1793.

GRIFFITH OWEN,

CLOCK-MAKER,

No. 73, north side of Mulberry-street, between Second-street and Moravian alley,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he still continues to carry on the Clock-making business, in all its various branches: those who please to favour him with their custom may depend on having their commands executed with the utmost neatness and dispatch; he has now on hand, ready finished, three or four Clocks, with cases, which he will dispose of reasonably for cash; and as he is determined to keep a constant supply of those articles, he flatters himself that it will always be in his power to comply with any orders he may receive. The neatness of his work, and the promptitude of the execution, he hopes will merit the attention of the public.

N. B. Mr. JACOB CARVER carries on the Watch-making business at the same place.

WAS taken up, trespassing on the subscriber, a large black COW, about eight years old, with strait horns, a crop off both ears, white under her belly, and across both hips down to her flanks, the end of her tail white, and gives milk only out of two teats. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN GROVER.

Passyunk township, Philadelphia county, June 4th, 1793. †

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in the Falls township, Bucks county, on the night of the 16th instant, a light bay HORSE, about fourteen and an half hands high, with a small star in his forehead, and some white spots on his breast, four years old; he is a natural trotter, and moves well, with a long dock.---Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his property, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, with all reasonable charges paid, or SIX DOLLARS for either, by

EDWARD WORSTALL.

May 18, 1793. *

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, a mulatto boy, named Stephen, about 20 years of age; had on, a white shirt, new ticklenburg trowsers, a blue sailor jacket, shoes with plated buckles; he is much marked with the small-pox, is a short well-set fellow, and has a sour countenance; he broke open a trunk and stole two ten dollar bank notes, five Spanish milled dollars, and some small pieces of silver. Whoever takes up said slave, and brings him home to his master, or secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

RICHARD WESCOAT.

Gloucester county, New-Jersey, May 20, 1793. †

HEBREW LANGUAGE.

AT 6 o'clock in the evening, in the Friends Grammar School-room, South Fourth-street, is opened by J. M. RAY, from Edinburgh, lately from Paris, a Hebrew Class, with disquisitions concerning the nature, origin and progress of languages, as in his former practice for a number of years, and also a comparative view of the Eastern, the Western and the Modern Languages, Philosophy, Oratory and Poetry, as the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan, Ethiopic, Arabic, Persian, the Greek and Latin, the English, French, &c. Modern Languages. The French and other Foreigners are taught English in the most speedy method.

N. B. The Hebrew being scientific, describes the nature of things, and displays the true philosophy, astronomy, &c. It is the key to the phraseology of the New Testament as well as the Old, and the Pagan theology and mythology, and all antiquities, and is the easiest language to learn, so that mere English scholars acquire it in a few months.

TO BE SOLD,
In Pennsbury Manor,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about two hundred acres, situate in the Manor of Pennsbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles distant from the borough of Bristol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about twenty-five miles from the latter; from thirty to forty acres whereof has been partly cleared, the rest woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are several choice springs upon this tract, and a considerable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchase, by applying to the subscriber, at No. 42, on the south side of Sassafras street, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of sale.

CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.

Also for sale, a Copper Caboose, two Spy Glasses, a Fusee, two Sea Books, with some Maps. Enquire as above.

May 28, 1793.

Wrought Iron Chests

Made and sold by

JOHN WUCHERER,

Near the Bank of North-America, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia;

Where gentlemen may be accomodated with the above mentioned article of any size, of the best quality.

He also performs most other kinds of

Black and White Smiths Work,

On the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

April 23, tbcf.

TO BE LET,

A LOT, with a compleat stone dwelling-house, in a suitable place for a store or a tradesman of almost any kind; it would be a suitable place for a Cutler, as there is a compleat fall of water before the door, with plenty of water for almost any kind of water-works tilt-hammers and blade-mill may be easily erected, a convenient tan-yard, with a bark-mill worked by water, and many other conveniences if required; the premises are situated within ten miles of the borough of Wilmington, and one mile of Kennet square, in Kennet township, Chester county. Any person applying to the subscriber, living near the place, may view the premises, and know the terms, which will be moderate. Immediate entrance will be given, by

¶ JOB PACKER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Warrington township, Bucks county, on the 9th of May, a chesnut brown HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, far advanced in years, shod all round, both hind feet white, a star in his forehead, and has a short tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

‡ JOHN JONES.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of James Dilworth, deceased, late of the township of Bristol, and county of Philadelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, west of Fourth-street. For terms, apply to the subscribers, in Frankford, Oxford township, and county aforesaid; who desire those indebted to said estate to make speedy payment and prevent trouble; also those who may have any demands, to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and } Execut.
ISAIAH WORRELL, }

1st month 28, 1793. § tf.

TAKEN up at the Spring-House, on the 15th of this instant, a small brown MARE, three years old. The owner, by applying to the subscriber, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.

WILLIAM PRESTON.

Montgomery county, May 27, 1793. *

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, with brick Messuage thereon, situate at the north-east corner of Vine and Second-streets, in the township of the Northern-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia. It is a good stand for public business, and is capable of great improvement. For terms of sale, which will be made easy, and further particulars, apply to PETER THOMPSON, and SON, Conveyancers, No. 34, Sassafras-street. ¶

March 29, 1793. tf.

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